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(MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1788.) THE (NUMB. 45 OF VOL. V. Total Numb. 253.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

STATE of VERMONT.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
WEDNESDAY, *Oct.* 24, 1787.
2 *o'Clock*, P. M.

A PETITION, signed Jesse Leavensworth, setting forth, That in the year 1773, he failed in trade, in which he had been concerned, by reason of sundry misfortunes:---That during the late war, he gathered some considerable interest, and paid part of his old debts; but in the year 1780, he lost at sea eight sail of vessels out of nine, which reduced him again:---That he has now considerable landed property in this state, and that he is in a fair way for paying all his debts in a short time; but as all his debts, if sued for, must be paid in money, and as his lands are in such situation as will raise but very little, it is in the power of any considerable creditor to injure the property of the other creditors, and ruin the petitioner; and praying that some method might be directed to notify his creditors to shew cause, at the next session of this Assembly, why his person and property should not be protected from arrests for debts during such period as shall be thought fit, and that his person and property may be protected from arrests for debts due before the year 1785, until the next session of Assembly, or otherwise grant relief, &c. was read, and referred to a committee of five, to take the same under consideration, state facts, and make report.

FRIDAY, *Oct.* 26, 1787.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Jesse Leavensworth, brought in the following report, viz.

"That we find the matters set forth in said petition are true, and that in our opinion two or more commissioners be appointed, who may have authority to prevent the embezzlement of the property of the petitioner, and that all suits which may be hereafter commenced against him be stayed till the sitting of the Assembly in October next, and that he be directed to notify his creditors to appear at said session, and shew cause, if any they have, why a letter of licence should not be granted by the Legislature".....Which was read; and the question being put, whether said report should be accepted? the yeas and nays on the question being required, they are as follows, viz.

YEAS,

Messrs.	J. Spalding	Lyman
Dewey	S. Clark	Chandler
Hurd	I. Robinson	J. Weld
Shumway	L. Spalding	N. Throop
Lathrop	Sabin	Hawkins
I. Clark	Freeman	Emmons
Marvin	Hudson	J. Throop
Loomis	Harvey	Spafford
Andrus	Chamberlain	Allen
Porter	Ferris	Chipman
Pennork	Barnum	
Austin	Sawyer	

NAYS,

Messrs.	I. Smith	Stevens
Jewett	Session	J. Carpenter
Mr. *Speaker*	Webb	Cox
Williams	Wells	S. Smith
Ashley	Wood	Edgerton
Lewis	Shafter	Rosbrook
C. Carpenter	Aikin	Rich
Marsh	White	Paine
Cooley	Hazen	Foster
Wilson	Burton	Everist
Hunt	Farnsworth	Bliss

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered, That leave be given the petitioner to bring in a bill accordingly.

2 *o'Clock*, P. M. *Oct.* 26, 1787.

"*To the Honorable General Assembly now sitting.*

"The subscriber having a sum of hard money, which he is now willing to pay in part for the township which your Honours have been pleased to grant him, provided he can have a charter of confirmation of a certain gore of land, viz. situate and adjoining north on Canada line, east on Berkshire, south on Hungerford, and to extend west on said gore, so far as to contain a township of six miles square.

Newbury, 20th Oct. 1787.
(Signed) JONATHAN HUNT."

The preceeding proposals of Mr. Hunt was read, and the question being put, whether this House would agree thereto? the yeas and nays on the question were required by Mr. Allen, they are as follows, viz.

YEAS

Mr. Speaker,	Daniels	Cox
Messrs.	I. Smith	Hawkins
Hurd	L. Spalding	J. Throop
Shumway	Sabin	Andrus
Carfield	Wells	Cowle
Chipman	Wood	Edgerton
Ashley	Hudson	Austin
Lewis	Lyman	Rosbrook
C. Carpenter	Shafter	Everist
J. Spalding	Stickney	Ferris
Marsh	White	Barnum
S. Clark	J. Weld	
I. Robinson	Stevens	

NAYS,

Williams	Rich	Spafford
Lathrop	Paine	Butterfield
Hazen	Foster	Allen
Burton	C. Smith	
S. Smith	Saxton	

So it passed in the affirmative, and

Ordered, That leave be given for a bill to be brought in accordingly.

The preceeding are true extracts from the journals of the General Assembly, of their October session, 1787.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, *Clerk.*

From the ŒCONOMY of HUMAN LIFE, [*an excellent treatise lately translated from an* Eastern manuscript, *and now re-printed and selling in* Bennington.]

The SOUL of MAN, its Origin and Affections.

THE blessings, O man! of thy external part, are health, vigor, and proportion. The greatest of these is health. What health is to the body, even that is honesty to the soul.

That thou hast a soul is of all knowledge the most certain, of all truths the most plain unto thee. Be meek, be grateful for it. Seek not to know it perfectly. It is inscrutable.

Thinking, understanding, reasoning, willing, call not these the soul! They are its actions, but they are not its essence.

Raise it not too high, that thou be not despised. Be not thou like unto those who fall by climbing, neither debase it to the sense of brutes; nor be thou like to the horse and the mule in which there is no understanding.

Search it by its faculties, know it by its virtues. They are more in number than the hairs of thy head; the stars of heaven are not to be counted with them.

Think not with Arabia, that one soul is parted among all men; neither believe thou with the sons of Egypt, that every man hath many: know, that as thy heart, so also thy soul is one.

Doth not the sun harden the clay, doth it not also soften the wax? as it is one sun that worketh both, even so is it one soul that willeth contrarieties.

As the moon retaineth her nature, though darkness spread itself before her face as a curtain, so the soul remaineth perfect even in the bosom of the fool.

She is immortal; she is unchangeable; she is alike in all. Health calleth her forth to shew her loveliness, and application anointeth her with the oil of wisdom.

Although she shall live after thee, think not she was born before thee. She was concreted with thy flesh, and formed with thy brain.

Justice could not give her to thee exalted by virtues, nor mercy deliver her to thee deformed by vice. These must be thine, and thou must answer for them.

Suppose not death can shield thee from examination---think not corruption can hide thee from enquiry---He who formed thee of thou knowest not what, can he not raise thee from thou knowest not what again?

Perceiveth not the cock the hour of midnight? Exalteth he not his voice to tell thee it is morning?---Knoweth not the dog the footsteps of his master! and flieth not the wounded goat unto the herb that healeth him? Yet, when these die, their spirit returneth to the dust. Thine alone surviveth.

Envy not to these their senses, because quicker than thine own: learn that advantage lieth not in possessing good things but in knowing the use of them.

Hadst thou the ear of the stag, or were thine eye as strong and piercing as the eagle's; didst thou equal the hound in swell, or could the ape resign to thee his taste, or the tortoise her feeling: Yet without reason what would they avail thee? perish not all these like their kindred?

Hath any one of them the gift of speech? Can any say unto thee therefore did I so?

The lips of the wise are as the door of a cabinet; no sooner are they opened but treasures are poured out before thee.

Like unto trees of Gold arranged in beds of Silver, are wise sentences uttered in due season.

Canst thou think too greatly of thy soul, or can too much be said in its praise? it is the image of him who gave it.

Remember thou its dignity forever; forget not how great a talent is committed to thy charge.

Whatsoever may do good may also do harm; beware that thou direct its course to virtue.

Think not that thou canst lose her in a crowd; suppose not that thou canst bury her in thy closet. Action is her delight, and she will not be withheld from it.

Her motion is perpetual, her actions are universal; her agility is not to be suppressed. Is it at the uttermost part of the earth she will have it: is it beyond the region of the stars, yet will her eye discover it?

Inquiry is her delight. As one who traverseth the burning sands in search of water, so is the soul that thirsteth after knowledge.

Guard her, for she is rash; restrain her, for she is irregular; correct her, for she is outrageous; more supple is she than water, more flexible than wax; more yielding than air. Is there aught then can bind her?

As a sword in the hand of a mad man, even so is the soul to him who wanteth discretion.

The end of her search is truth; her means to discover it are reason and experience. But are not these weak, uncertain, and fallacious? How then shall she attain unto it?

General opinion is no proof of truth; for the generality of mankind are ignorant.

Perception of thyself, the knowledge of him who created thee, the sense of the worship thou owest unto him; are not these plain before thy face? And behold! what is the more that man needeth to know?

Late European Intelligence.

Germany.

VIENNA, October 13.

It is at present reported that the Russians have surprised the fortress of Ockzakow, and made themselves masters of it, after losing 800 men.

At last the Captain Pacha, Grand Admiral of the Ottoman empire, is arrived at Constantinople. He quitted Egypt against his will, as he was getting immense sums of money; the troubles, far from being ended, were going to break out afresh. He was overtaken in the Archipelago by a tempest, which damaged his squadron a little. The joy his arrival caused the Grand Vizir and his adherents, is easy to be conceived; his Highness the Sultan received him in the most flattering manner, which proves he has not lost his favour, or that government knows how much they stand in need of so able a minister.

Dec. 1. By the last letters from Constantinople, we learn, the Imperial Internuncio and the French Ambassador, have frequent conferences with the Reis Effendi; and they add, they are in hopes of finding means of reconciling the Court of Petersburgh with the Porte.

According to the same letters, the Turks are very busy in building ships; they have now three ships of the line on the stocks, which will be finished, equipped, and ready to sail next spring.

Russia.

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 20.

Last week the Court received from Prince Potemkin, the following account of another defeat of the enemy's troops, commanded by the famous Schach Mansour, dated Elizabeth Grod, the 5th instant.

Towards the middle of September, Lieutenant-General Potemkin received advice that a great number of troops were assembled between the rivers Urup and Lab, and that a great many Turks of Sudshukkale had come to inform the Tartars of Cuban that war was declared, and to engage them to make an incursion into the neighbouring states of Russia; he formed the design of preventing them, and dispersing the troops which were assembled.

The first of October he passed the Cuban with three columns, and the fourth, commanded by Major-General Jelagin (to cover his design) was to pass the river below Owetshu-Bord, and to repulse the enemy, in case they should attack him.

Col. Rebinder's column, which had the least way to go, arrived first at the Schach's quarters, where he found about 600 of the enemy's troops entrenched behind the waggons. When the vanguard attacked them, the Tartars, entrenched behind the waggons, repeated a loud prayer, dictated to them by the Schach, after which they made a desperate defence, but were obliged to yield to the valor of our troops, who made themselves masters of the entrenchments, and left 400 of the enemy dead on the field.

On the 2d the Schach returned with a body of troops he had raised to attack Col. Rebinder, but was repulsed. The regiment of carbineers of Rosten had the greatest share in the attack; for whilst they engaged a troop that was detached from the rest, another party rushed from an ambuscade on their left wing, which being immediately succoured by the regiment of Astracan dragoons and a battalion of grenadiers, the enemy were obliged to fly.

On the 3d instant, the enemy having been reinforced by some Tartar troops from Temengai, Bessi, Keptscak and Ahasta, made a second attack on our troops. Major General Prince Ratijew marched against them, and forced them, by a smart and well supported fire, to fly hastily towards their habitations. The next day they set fire to the Schach's habitation and the neighbouring villages, where they found 10,000 pieds of butter, and a great store of barley.

Col. Deprerahowitsch set out immediately to the villages of the Tartars of Cuban, and after a laborious march during the 7th, 8th, and 9th instant, they reached them. The Tartars made a desperate attack, and the fight lasted seven hours. Major General Jelagin having marched to succour the Colonel, found on his arrival the enemy already put to flight. Deprerahowitsch calculates the number of men killed in this encounter, in the action, villages, and in flying, to be 2000. The whole body under Major General Jelagin had only one Lieutenant and 34 soldiers killed, and two Second Lieutenants and 150 soldiers wounded. The booty taken consists of a great number of cattle, which they distributed among the troops, who, after having humbled the Tartars of Cuban, returned safe to their quarters.

American News.

Nova-Scotia.

HALIFAX, Jan. 3.

On Saturday evening last, a very melancholy accident happened in this harbour. The brig Loyal Briton, Capt. Joseph Salter, arrived from Dominica, after a very tedious passage of upwards of 40 days; he, with his vessel's company, had for some days been at short allowance. The fatigues and difficulties they had undergone in the voyage, caused an unusual joy in finding themselves safe in the harbour. Capt. Salter seized the Mate by the hand, congratulating him that all their troubles were now at an end, and then going suddenly forward, to give some directions about coming to an anchor, his foot tripped in the buoy rope, and he fell instantly overboard; and though every exertion was made to save him, he was unfortunately drowned. Perhaps few instances can be recollected more truly melancholy. After a series of great hardships, he had unexpectedly reached the port--the hope in a few moments of receiving the embraces of his friends, had banished all the difficulties of the voyage--in an instant the scene changes, and puts an end to every earthly expectation!

United States.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19

A correspondent informs, that the Susquehanna canal, and the clearing of the Potomack, are both likely to succeed within the time limited by the governments of Maryland and Virginia; These are honorable and most beneficial undertakings, and will be a spur to similar improvements in other States.

We hear a great road is about to be laid open from Easton and Bethlehem, to the line of New York, at the carrying place between the Delaware and Susquehanna; and that from the above road, another will be carried to the mouth of Tioga; the whole extent of both is computed to be near 150 miles. The effects will be highly important to the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of Pennsylvania.

The present conduct of the well-born in Maryland, observes a correspondent, is something like what we might expect from them, in case their scheme of power and office-making was adopted.------ These lordlings are selling to one another at public sale, for a song, all the mortgaged freeholds of the people who have been reduced by the distress of the times, heavy taxes, &c. One of the most wealthy of these chaps (who was a member of the federal convention) took out three thousand writs at one time, and had them executed in the most rigorous manner. They are taking these steps, it is said, to exclude the people from the right of suffrage; as none but freeholders are entitled to vote in that state.

"Carlisle, March 5.

"Dear sir,--You are no stranger to the fracas which happened here on the 26th and 27th of December last, between the Federalists who would rejoice, and the Antifederalist who would not let them rejoice, on the adoption of the new constitution. A number of oaths were sworn by the former against the latter, before John Agnew, Esq. This ultimately issued in a warrant from some of the Justices of the SupremeCourt, for securing twenty persons who had either refused to rejoice, or suffer others to do it.--By virtue of this warrant seven persons were confined to the gaol of Carlisle. There they remained for a few days, when one hundred and fifty respectable citizens, all armed, approached the suburbs of the town, halted, and deputed five of their number to apply for the relief of their fellow citizens, then in the prison of the county of Cumberland. They were politely received, and the prisoners liberated by the Sheriff, with the following------I don't know what to call it; but here it is----

"Be it known, that I Charles Leeper, Esq; Sheriff of Cumberland county, do hereby discharge from their imprisonment in the gaol of this county of Cumberland, the following persons, viz. James Wallace, William Petrikin, Thomas Dickson, Samuel Greer, Bartholomew White, Joseph Young and Joseph Steel.

CHARLES LEEPER, Sheriff."

"The citizens then marched off with the greatest decorum, and "offered violence to no man."

Federal Intelligence.

In consequence of the outrageous behavior of the mock-federal faction of the county of Huntingdon, in publicly tearing the petition of the inhabitants of the county, which they had signed to the assembly, against the proposed constitution; a number of people of the town of *Standing Stone* collected, and conducted, upon the backs of old *scabby* ponies, the EFFIGIES of the principals of the junto, *viz.* John Cannon, Esq; member of the council and president of the court, and Benjamin Elliot, Esq; a member of convention of that county. The effigies passing near the door of the court, his honour Mr. Cannon, who was then sitting on the bench, thinking his dignity wounded, ordered the officers of the court to assist his partisans in apprehending the effigy-men, which they effected in part (as they were not numerous) and a number of persons were thrown into gaol. Immediately the county took the alarm, assembled and liberated the sons of liberty, so unjustly confined; who passed down the gaol steps, under loud huzzas and repeated acclamations of joy from a large concourse of people; who soon after retired from the town, declaring their intention to duck the junto, if they repeated their insults.

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK *March 17.*

Extract of a letter from St. George's (Granada) Nov. 3.

"Tuesday last the brig Aurora, Captain Richard Gardiner, arrived here from Norfolk, Virginia: On the passage three of the crew, headed by a foreigner named Johnson, attempted to make themselves masters of the vessel, but were happily prevented by the vigilance and spirit of the Captain and mate; the former of whom was under the necessity of firing at and mortally wounding the ringleader, who was armed with a long knife in each hand, and attempted to stab him. The other mutineers seeing their chief disabled, submitted, and on their arrival here, were committed to gaol"

ALBANY, March 27.

On Saturday last the Hon the Legislature of this State completed the business of their session, and adjourned to the first Tuesday in January next, unless sooner convened by proclamation of his Excellency the Governor.---We are happy in acquainting the public, that by concurrent resolutions of the Hon. the Senate and Assembly, their next meeting will be held in this city.

The laudable exertions of the people of Kentucky, to organize their

government, seconded by the magnanimous conduct of the Virginians, who have generously relinquished their jurisdiction over them, bid fair to transmute that late dreary wilderness into a fair republic.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, Virginia dated Jan. 14.

" When I wrote last, the SACRED FLAME was but just beginning to spread. Mr. E. the assistant in Brunswick circuit, conjectures that from 1800 to 2000 souls have been there converted to God since last spring. Mr. C. is of opinion that between 1500 and 1800 have experienced the same work of grace in Sussex; and Mr. H. thinks there are not less than between 800 and 1000 souls made partakers of the same blessing since the spring, in Amelia.

" There has been a singular work amongst the children of the methodists; hundreds of them have been converted to God. And it is no strange thing with us now, for children from seven years old and upwards, to experience a work of grace.

Butternuts (Montgomery county) 12th March, 1788.

Last Monday, the following melancholy accident happened in this settlement, at the grist mill of Mons De Villers. The Miller hoisted the gate, but found the wheel so clogged with ice that it was necessary to cut it away with an ax---a young man, about 2[illegible] years of age, by the name of Reuben Thurston, son of Mr. Increase Thurston, one of the first settlers here, placed himself on the shaft of the wheel, to assist the Miller when the wheel began to turn sooner than was expected, and unfortunately drove the young man with such force between one of the arms of the water-wheel and a post of the mill frame, that his body from his feet up to his breast passed through a space little wider than the breadth of a man's hand, and he expired within an hour after.

Massachusetts.

SALEM, March 11.

We hear the General Court have repealed the act authorising the Governor to offer a reward for the apprehending of Daniel Shays, &c.

BOSTON, March 24.

The Hon. Senate have passed a bill, which was on Friday read a second time in the House of Representatives, to prevent the iniquitous and inhuman practice of the Slave trade, and for affording relief to the families of those persons who may be kidnapped, or decoyed from this State.

By a vessel which arrived here on Friday last from Halifax, we learn that the town had been for several days, disturbed by the outrages of parties in a contested election for a representative. The Refugees having set up a Mr. Stearns, from this State, as a candidate, and the native inhabitants having proposed a citizen of Nova Scotia; that in a riot in consequence, two persons had been killed, and that a number had been wounded, among whom were Mr. Mudbery Holmes, formerly of this town, and his son.

The Refugees lost the election.

Extract of a letter from Providence, March 2.

" The General Assembly last night ordered the Hon. Peleg Arnold, and Jonathan J. Hazard, Esquires, two of our delegates to Congress, to proceed immediately to New-York, to take their seats in that honorable body. Our State is divided on the great question of the Constitution, as they were on the subject of paper money, with scarcely an exception."

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Gen. WASHINGTON, to a gentleman in this town, dated Mount Vernon, Feb. 29. 1788.

" *The candid and conciliatory behaviour of your minority, places them in a more favourable point of view than the debates of the Convention gave room to expect, and sufficiently shews the good efforts which were produced by a full and fair discussion of the subject.*

" *The adoption of the Constitution in Massachusetts, will, I presume, be greatly influential in obtaining a favourable determination upon it in these States where the question is yet to be agitated.*

" *No person can, at this moment, pretend to say, what* WILL *be its fate here; but from what I can collect, I have no doubt of its being accepted.*"

We feel the highest satisfaction in announcing to the public, that in a Revenue Bill which passed the Hon. Legislature on Saturday last, the clauses in the Acts heretofore in force, laying a duty on ADVERTISEMENTS, Writs, Executions, and Deeds, not registered in six months, were repealed. Our satisfaction on this event, arises from seeing the Hon. Legislature, thus attentive to relieve a class of citizens, on whom the law bore with a disproportionate weight, and from the liberty of the principles which dictated the measure.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, April 7.

Thursday the seventeenth of April instant, is appointed by authority to be observed as a day of public fasting & prayer throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

We hear from Dutch Hoosick, that on Wednesday last, an affray happened between one Barnheart, and one Powel, of that place; after some dispute, the former in a rage knocked down the latter by a severe stroke on the head with a club, who immediately upon recovery from the blow, arose, stepped into his house which was just by, took from thence a musket loaded with buck shot, and pursued his antagonist who had turned to go off, and upon his facing about lodged the contents in one side of his breast and in one arm; but the wound we are informed, is not thought to be mortal: Powel was immediately taken into custody by the Authority, and upon examination pleads insanity from the force of the blow he received from the said Barnheart, as an extenuation of the crime.

Abel Allis,

Has JUST RECEIVED, And is now SELLING; At his STORE in

MANCHESTER,

Next Door North of Col. Stephen Keyes's,

A most genuine ASSORTMENT of

MEDICINES,

Both CHYMICAL and GALENICAL.

Among which are

Some of the most approved *Patented* Medicines,

And almost every other Article suited to the modern Practice, and of the best Quality.------The Variety is too tedious to enumerate.

As he receives his goods immediately from Europe, by the way of Canada, he is determined to supply all practitioners of physic, that will favour him with their custom, as cheap as can be afforded or purchased in Vermont.

Constant attendance will be given—prescriptions made up with the greatest accuracy and exactness—family medicines furnished, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

ALSO,

A Quantity of CLOVER SEED and TOBACCO for Sale.

Manchester, March 27, 1788. 3 5

Whereas the Honorable General Assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session at Newbury, in October 1787, did grant liberty to John Hewitt, Henry Hodskins, and Reuben Wheeler Wilder, to lay a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of SALTASH, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges, &c —These are to notify all the proprietors and landowners in Saltash, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the 23d of July, or so much of their land as will pay said tax, with legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at my dwelling-house in said Saltash, at ten o'clock A. M.

JACOB WILDER, Coll'r.

Saltash, 19th March, 1788. 3W5

Application having been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of SHARON, in the state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors:—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of James Marsh, in said Sharon, on Wednesday the 28th day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M.

1st. To chuse a moderator.

2d. To see if the proprietors will hear and accept the report of the committee that was appointed to rectify the mistakes made in drawing the surveys of the three first divisions in said town.

3 To raise a tax on the lots of each of said divisions, to defray the expence of the same.

4th. To see if the proprietors will establish the pitches made by settlers in said town.

5th. To see if the proprietors will grant pitches to those that will settle on the fourth or last division in said town; and do any other business thought proper to be done on said day.

JOEL MARSH, Just. Peace.

Sharon, Jan. 2, 1788. 3W5

The proprietors of WOODBURY, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the second day of June 1784, a tax of four dollars was voted on each proprietor's right of land in said township, for the purpose of laying out the first division of one hundred acres to each right These are therefore to notify said proprietors of Woodbury to pay the said sum of twenty-four shillings lawful money, immediately, to Noah Smith, Esq; of Bennington, who is authorised to receive the same, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOSEPH FAY, Prop. Cl.

Bennington, March 13, 1788. 8W4

The proprietors of the township of Smithfield, in the county of Chittenden, state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of two pounds two shillings and three pence on each right, legally granted by said proprietors, at their meeting holden on the 7th day of September last, at the dwelling-house of Thomas Jewet, Esq; in Pownal, county of Bennington, and state aforesaid, for the purpose of defraying the cost of surveying said township, and other necessary charges, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands as will pay said tax, with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of James Everts, in Georgia, in said county of Chittenden, on the last Monday of April next, at ten o'clock, A. M. unless said tax be sooner paid.——The names of the delinquents, with the sum of two pounds two shillings and three pence tax due on each right, are as follow, viz.

Thomas Douglass	James Akin
Theiford Holmans	William Adgate
Paul Yates	Nathan Wade
Abel Sulye	Isaac Dean
Nathan Smith	Ephalet Downer
Lyial Buck	Elisha Lessingwell
David Cummins	John Morehouse
Amos Agard	Nathan Wade, jun.
Reuben Close	Ziba Brownson
Daniel Lake	Jonathan Giddings
Gaylord Hubbel	John Panton
Ephraim Hubbel	John Batt
Nathan Sealy	Amos Fitzsimonds
Silas Hubbel	James Mogans
Aaron Prindle	Adam Wright
Kent Wright	John Prior
Isaac Coller	Thomas Tobias
Samuel Waters, jun.	Benjamin Birdsel
John Soal	Tunis Waterman
William Barns	Minah Sedam
Henry Smith	Richard Wibard, Esq;
John Yorkan	Daniel Warner, Esq;
John Sunderland	Jose. Newmarch, Esq;
Daniel Bostwick	James Neavan, Esq;
Dan Howlet	

HUBBARD BARLOW, Collector.

March 13, 1788. 1W3

Whereas application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of GUILFORD, in the county of Windham, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors:——These are therefore to notify the proprietors of said township to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Elihu Field, in said Guilford, on the first Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz.

1st. To chuse a moderator to govern said meeting.

2d. To chuse a proprietors clerk.

3d. To chuse a proprietors treasurer.

4th. To chuse a committee to examine and pass accounts that may be exhibited against said proprietors, and to devise ways and means for the payment of debts.

5th To see if the proprietors will make sale of certain lands in said town, which they have not yet disposed of, and to transact any other matters relating to said propriety, which they may think proper.

WM BIGELOW, Just. Peace.

Guilford, March 24, 1788. 3W5

The proprietors of MINEHEAD in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors:—They are therefore requested to meet at the house of Joseph Wait, Esq; in Brunswick, in the county of Orange, on Monday the second day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1st. To chuse a moderator to govern said meeting.

2d To chuse a proprietors clerk.

3d. To see if the proprietors will agree to allot and make a division of said town, and appoint a committee for that purpose; likewise to ratify the former ten dollar tax, and lay a tax in addition to the former tax, sufficient to pay all bills of former expence, and to complete the allotment of said town;

4th. To see if the proprietors vote to give such proprietors who shall have begun settlements before the drawing of the lots are completed, the several lots on which said improvements have been made, in lieu of their draft.

JACOB BAYLEY, Just. Peace.

Newbury, March 4, 1788. 3W5

From Mercury's Cabinet.

An ECLOGUE.

THE vernal suns new glance effulgent rays,
To cheer the earth, the snow and ice decays;
The little rills in gurgling murmurs ring,
And chirping birds proclaim approaching spring.
The roaring blasts have spent their angry rage,
No more the rattling hail-stones lash the stage;
But gentle breezes from the southward blow,
And fogs condense on yon bluff mountain's brow.
The streams unbound descend with clattering sounds,
The rivers rise and overflow their bounds,
With rushing fury seek the spacious deep,
And dams and fields of ice before them sweep.
The broken ways evince the pastime's o'er,
The village swains shall mount the sleigh no more;
The weary steed enjoys an idle hour,
And corn and oats retrieve his failing pow'r.
The grassy mounds appear in smiling green;
Along their sides the grazing herds are seen,
Each fondly feeding, crops the tender shoot,
As it springs upward from the teeming root.
The num'rous flocks spread o'er the distant fields,
A pleasing prospect to the Farmer yields;
With glad'ned heart prepares to till the soil,
That future harvest may reward his toil.

ALTHO' from foreign climes we hear
Of things important, new and queer,
Yet since concerning things internal,
We love to hear, and strive to learn all;
And since of those esteem'd important,
We seem at present very short on't;
To give my conscience quick relief,
I'll send you all I know in brief.
Next spring, will cover for the season,*
The price nor small, nor out of reason,
(Or those who chuse to have it cheap,
May barely take a single leap,)
A Jack (and, if more pleasing) ass,
For both together well may pass.
Whereas my wife in bed was lacking,
And left my board, I've sent her packing;
And whosoe'er supplies her needs,
Shall bear what usual ill succeeds;
To pay for all their capers whorish,
Both her and all her brats shall nourish.
Another thing I can't but mention,
Although less worthy of attention;
Of late were married **** and ******,
Who nought but death can e'er detach well;
And better pleas'd, and better suited,
Was ne'er a bow to have his shoe ty'd.

* *At what place said Jack will be kept, is not yet determined.*

From a late European Magazine.

IT is, perhaps, natural for a girl, on whom Nature has lavished many personal charms, to be a little proud of herself. I am a young woman, and am admired by both sexes for the delicacy of my shape, and the pleasing regularity of my features; but I have no fortune, and this exposes me to many humiliating circumstances.

If I join in a party of pleasure with those of the same humble situation in life with myself, as I always endeavour to be agreeable, I am sure to be the favourite of the women, and attract the adoration of the men; but if a *rich* female makes one of the party, I am then but little regarded. Though she may be as ugly as Shipton, and as stupid as an idiot, yet all crowd around the Idol of Fortune.

Are not the beautiful eyes of a Shepherdess as worthy of admiration as those of a Queen? Shall empty riches or titles be prefered to vivacity and sweetness of manners? Or would you admire an ugly face, merely because it is descended in a regular line from twenty Duchesses?

Fontanelle, in one of his Letters to a Friend on this subject, after finely ridiculing the nice punctilio's of the French with regard to birth and nobility, makes this just observation: "Ladies of Fashion seem to have declared war against Nature. Their complexions are borrowed, often ruined; their stature is shortened by grimace, and it is in them a crime to be rational. The misfortune is, we often discover in the *Maid*, what we in vain wish to see in the *Mistress*."

This, Sir, brings to my remembrance a picture which I saw, when a child, in the arbour of a gentleman's country retreat. The figure was gigantic, and in its countenance appeared something at once pleasing and tremendous. In his right-hand he seemed eagerly to grasp a purse, and in his left he held a mask, which many who stood on that side of him seemed earnestly desirous of wearing. On his forehead was pencilled MONEY, and on the base of the pedestal that supported him, were these words:

Whoe'er gets me, needs never fear--
He's learn'd, he's wise, and whatsoe'er
He pleases.

Reflections of this kind, Sir, had thrown me into an odd situation. I hated myself, and railed against fortune. I became dull, pensive, and melancholy, and totally lost all my usual gaiety and chearfulness. Luckily for me, the situation of my mind attracted the attention of my old Aunt, who has seen much of the world, and made the study of it her principle pursuit. The advice she gave me on this occasion may, perhaps, be as useful to a few of your numerous readers, as it has been to me.

"My dear niece, (said she to me, after having made me confess the cause of my despondency) cease to envy the preference paid to the Daughters of Fortune; since, if they have not accomplishments capable of supporting the dignity of their station, however they may be idolized in *public*, they will ever be despised in *private*. Happiness does not consist in external parade: it is seated in the mind; and the meanest servant, contented in her situation, is more happy than a Queen. Pleasures, indolence, and luxury, not only destroy the constitution, but soon cease to enchant, and become dull, irksome, and insipid. The rural maiden, who rises with Aurora, who enjoys the beauties of the morn, and partakes with an appetite of her homely repast, is infinitely more happy than those dignified ladies who eat without hunger, who assume the appearance of joy amidst jealousy and envy, and to whom a perpetual round of pleasures, only in appearance, is worse than servitude. All the high encomiums lavished on the happiness of an exalted station of life, are but as the sounding brass, or as the tinkling cymbal."

AMARYLLIS.

WHEREAS the proprietors of Williston and Jericho did, in their respective meetings, in pursuance to an act of the legislature, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in each of said towns, (except public lands) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said towns respectively:—These are therefore to warn said proprietors and land owners to pay their respective taxes to the subscribing collectors, or so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. David Stanton, in Jericho, on the 28th day of July next, as to pay said tax and cost.

JONATHAN SPAFFORD,
Collector for Williston.
JAMES FRANSWORTH,
Collector for Jericho.

Williston, March 1, 1788. 2B4

Whereas the Legislature of the State of Vermont, did, at their session in October, 1786, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the townships of Brumley and Landgrove, in the county of Bennington. An alteration of an act, entitled, an act passed in October 1787, for the express purpose of making and repairing public roads, and building bridges in said towns. These are therefore to warn the landholders in said Brumley and Landgrove, to pay said tax to us the subscribers, on or before Thursday the 10th of July next, who are authorised by said act to receive the same and dispose of it, as is provided by said act, or their lands will be exposed for sale, at one o'clock afternoon, on said day, at the dwelling house of John Boland, in said Brumley, so much as will pay the tax, with costs arising thereon, unless paid before in labour or otherwise, to the acceptance of us the committee.

TIMOTHY LOVELL,
AARON DEWEY,
JONATHAN AIKEN. } Com'tee.

Manchester, Feb. 21, 1788. 1W3

The subscribers hereby give notice that they are appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the District of Marlborough, in the State of Vermont, Commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors, of William Houghton, late of Brattleborough, in Windham County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, that until the thirtieth, day of December next, is allowed for the creditors, to bring in and prove there claims, and that we shall attend that service, at the dwelling house, of William Houghton, in Brattleborough, on the first Tuesdays, of April, June, October and December, in said term, from one to seven o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHN STEWARD,
JOHN PLUMMER,
RUTHERFORD HAYS. } Com'rs

March 8 1788. 1—3

These are to notify the proprietors of the township of CONCORD, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of four pounds nine shillings and two pence on each original proprietor's right of land in said township, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford, on Tuesday the 8th day of May 1788, as will pay said tax, with legal costs;—said tax was voted by said proprietors, at an adjourned meeting held at the house of Jehiel Webb, Esq; in Rockingham, the 26th day of December 1787. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of four pounds nine shillings and two pence due on each right.

Nathaniel Robinson	Josiah Willard
Nathaniel Davis	Prentis Willard
Moses Willard	Josiah White
Timothy Clark	Elijah Galusha
Joseph Ellis	Noah Chittenden
Simeon Ellis	Isaac Wiman
Benjamin Ellis	Edmund Hodges
Daniel Davis	Steel Smith
Benjamin Green	John Beach
William Carter	Thomas Chittenden
Joseph Wood	James E. Beach
Ebenezer Walbridge	Samuel Uffat
Edward Aikins	Barney Beach
Gideon Tiffany	Jotham Ives
William Gilkey	Abijah Hurd
John White	Truman Hurd
Walter White	Benjamin Hall
John White, jun.	Nathan Blake, jun.
Uriah How	Sylvester Tiffany
William Ward	Jonas Prescott.
Elisha Smith	

JONATHAN HOLTEN, Coll'r.
March 4, 1788. 2B4

THE proprietors of LITTLETON, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of the said proprietors, a tax of one pound five shillings was voted on each right, to defray the expence of the said proprietors, in allotting four divisions in said township, and other charges:—They are therefore requested to pay the same to me the subscriber, living in Peacham, in said county, immediately, and prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

WM. CHAMBERLIN, Coll'r.
Peacham, 6th March, 1788. 2B4

WHEREAS application hath been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Woodbury, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors:—These are therefore to notify to the said proprietors, that they meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 7th day of May next ensuing, then and there to act upon the following articles, viz.

1st. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

2d. To choose a proprietors clerk.

3d. To choose a collector.

4th. To see if the proprietors will establish the doings of their committee in allotting and laying out a first division in said township.

5th. To see if the proprietors will raise a tax to defray the charges of said allotment; and vote such other taxes as may to them seem necessary for the benefit of the town.

6th. To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out the remainder of said township into severalty, by one or more allotments; and do any other business that may be found necessary.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.
Bennington, March 13, 1788. 2B4

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Calderburgh, in the county of Orange, state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors:—These are therefore to notify them, that a meeting will be held at the house of Mr. James Whitlaw, in Ryegate, in said county, on the 26th of May next, at ten o'clock A. M. then and there to act upon the following articles, viz.

1st. To choose necessary officers for said meeting.

2d. A proprietors clerk.

3d. To see if the proprietors will agree to let out said township, and make necessary provision for defraying the expences of that business, and other expences.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.
Bennington, March 14, 1788. 2B4

To be SOLD,

and Possession given immediately, A three quarter acre LOT of LAND, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, BARN, and other Accommodations, situate a few Rods South of the Court-House in BENNINGTON; lately occupied by Dr. AARON HASTINGS.

ALSO,

That valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which are under good improvement.

Also as Attorney and Agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale, several lots, rights and tracts of land in each of the following townships, lying in the County of Addison, viz. New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinsburgh, Monkton, Pocock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Westford, Underhill, Fairfax and Johnson. Also 2000 acres lying in Reedsborough, in the County of Windham, and 1000 acres lying in Chester, in the County of Windsor.

The excellence of the soil in many of the above named townships, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given, by

NOAH SMITH.

(MONDAY, April 14, 1788.) THE (Numb. 46 of Vol. V. Total Numb. [illegible])

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

With generous Freedom for our constant GUIDE,---We scorn Controul, and print for every Side.

AN ESSAY ON THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

WE have multitudes of treatises among us, on the duty of children to their parents; but, as it unluckily happens, that the people who write them are usually parents themselves, and not children, we have the reciprocal duty of the parent commonly but very softly touched upon --- I am apt to believe, were children to write books on this subject, we should see the case set in a very *different* light; and, for my own part, being, if I may so express it, neither son or father---that is, being past the age of dependence upon parents, I cannot but think myself a kind of indifferent person, and extremely well qualified to examine both sides of the question.---As to the duties of the son, we have already had so many fathers to point them out in their writings, that they have probably not missed one of them, nor left any necessity for an advocate on their side of the question; but as there has been so little observed on the reciprocal part, I cannot acquit myself of the office I have undertaken, without standing up in so honest and worthy a cause.

I am afraid I shall draw upon myself the censure of every parent amongst my readers in the first step---by observing, that though the duty of the child is a very necessary one, yet that of the father is greatly more so, and is infinitely of more consequence, as it regards not only himself, but the world in general. The ingratitude of a child to a parent may make a single heart ach, but the carelessness of a parent in the education, and in forming the morals of a child, reaches even to posterity, as it lays the basis of depravity in a whole succeeding age.

Young minds are so soft and tender, that they take any bent, and so empty, that they receive all impression; and neither the one or the other are ever to be thoroughly shook off afterwards. Shall then the youth, who is hereafter to command an army, receive the first principles from conversation with servants, persons inured to a slavish subjection; or from books of idle stories, every one of which he is to know a year or two afterwards are senseless forgeries? No: let him converse from the beginning with those who can instil into his tender thoughts the principles of honour, magnanimity, and true greatness.

Let these be the first marks his tender mind receives--these, which are impressions he is never to forget. Let him take pains to read not what he must be thought hereafter to despise, but what it will be his duty and his interest ever to remember; and learn so early to know himself and others; that he might be taught what he ought to fear, and what to desire: what is passion, and what is virtue; that he may, in his succeeding years, distinguish between avarice and ambition, between liberty and licentiousness, and between servitude and slavery.---The parent errs, who supposes there is more strength of mind required to read the ancient Greek and Roman history, (the noblest and most pleasing subject in the world,) as we have them translated into our own language, than the idlest romance---the same genius will serve to reverence truth as will fiction; and the same memory that will retain how many wonders there are in the life of a knight-errant, will not fail in the real virtues of a Roman General.

The few of our modern parents, who think to govern and educate their children at all, seem to lay it down as a fundamental rule, that this is to be done by an austere severity—they would have their children owe an awe to them; but they unhappily mistake between reverence and terror—fear is the principle they would inculcate; but they don't distinguish between fear with regard, and fear with hatred. A mild and cheerful deportment would never take off from the respect of a child, but would learn him at once to regard the lesson and the teacher, and he would be in love with virtue and wisdom, while they courted him under so amiable an appearance---instead of which, as it is now managed, the manner of inculcating what is good, breeds in the child a horror and aversion for it; and it is unquestionable, that the *frequent* severities of our public schools are what make all our Gentlemen blockheads, while they detest that which it cost them so dear to learn. First let a child be taught what is right and what wrong---what he is to be commended for---what ashamed of---and the natural love of praise, and fear of shame, will be more powerful incentives to good, and checks from evil, than all that can be given him from the rod.

Blows are for brutes, and harsh words for servants—but neither are fit for children, or for pupils. Probably the source of half the scandalous cowardice of our present race of young people is to be looked for in the school-master's rod and ferula. The mind, once broken by severity, once taught to bear with patience blows and insolent language—is ruined for the whole time to come—it never can recover its native greatness; and if it pass through the course of life afterwards, without the reproach of cowardly servility, it is owing to constraint—the courage is merely mechanical—and powerful custom for a few, necessary moments, only gets the better of all that was imprinted on the genius.

A generous temper will surely be at any time more strongly affected, with honour than with fear, and the inculcating this as a natural pre-eminence in the modern world, would indeed be of infinite service in forming the tender minds of youth to so just a road of thinking. When this was once established, surely the desire of fame and approbation would be in every young breast an infinitely more powerful as well as a nobler incentive to good actions and a proper discharge of their duty, than can be expected from that abject consideration—the fear of punishment for the omitting them. A love of praise is ingrafted in our very nature, and even born with us, the wise Author of Nature having kindly given it us as the best of all promoters of virtue, and a just behaviour in our several stations; and shall the parent fly in the face of Heaven, by endeavouring with severity, with pain, and punishment, to obliterate that glorious principle, in teaching the tender and unformed mind of an infant, that it is better to be a *spaniel*, than a companion and a friend?

The pre-eminence of virtue is to be every way inculcated, and this native love of praise encouraged in the tender breast, and with these a detestation of every thing that is mean, vicious, or infamous; if there be any innate goodness in the heart, these cannot fail to blow the heavenly spark into a flame that will blaze through the whole life to come; and where these fail, the unhappy parent may be assured severity is in vain, and never will effect what he intends by it. All extremes, however, are equally fatal and blameable, and there is no virtue whose utmost limits in a weak mind will not lead to vice. Generosity in the foolish mind often becomes prodigality, and good œconomy, avarice; thus in the too weak understanding of a parent, the mildness and gentle treatment here recommended may be carried to as ruinous an extreme as the harshest severity. An indulgent flattery, and weak fondness for a child, that can make the parent believe his very follies are virtues, and inculcate a love of them into his mind; as such must have the most terrible effects upon a life to come; and a weak fear of giving the tender youth any uneasiness, cannot but expose him to continual uneasiness when a man—the fathers usually err in the other extreme, the mothers in this.

Hortensius educated his two sons at home, the one under his own jurisdiction, the other under his lady's. Charles, whose education he had the care of, was kept at sixteen without a penny except what he borrowed of the maid, and was sent to bed five nights in the week without his supper, for imaginary faults; while Master Jackey, whom the mother bred, had half-crowns to make ducks and and drakes with, and never knew what it was to be so much as chid for the greatest faults. Charles was knocked down three times a day for speaking before his betters, and Jackey kissed for his spirit in being insolent and unmannerly to his companions. What, alas! was the consequence of Charles, who had the estate, the first time he came to London, married a common woman, and having an innate dread at the very sight of a gentleman, for having been so often beat for appearing before them, drank himself to death in a twelvemonth among porters at an alehouse; while Jack, for whom his mother procured a commission in the army, was, in the seventeenth year, and on the second day after his arrival in London run through the body in a duel, for affronting another officer.

Some of the oriental Bramins, to express the fatal consequences of want of due care in the education of their children, say, that when the soul of a man has behaved very ill in one body, it is, after the death of that, sent into another, and is born the child of a bad father; and if we look into the nature of things, and see how nearly alike the minds of all children are before they have imbibed bad habits from bad examples, or good from good ones; we shall find nature very nearly alike in all; and all the future colour of life to be owing to the principles instilled into the mind in this its blank state.

The wretched Sylvius perhaps, had he been the son of a father who would have taken him into virtuous and honorable company while a boy, would have sat down at this day the greatest man in his family, and the lasting honour of it; and had Florio been the son of a Lord, or been led every day to the bagnio or the play-house, he would have probably married a wretch, and run away in the day of battle.

From the Boston Gazette.

I AM *an honest tradesman, who never meant harm to any body, and my affairs went on smoothly while a batchellor; but of late I have met with some difficulties, of which I take the freedom to give you an account.*

About the time I first addressed my present spouse, her father gave out in speeches, that if she married a man he liked, he would give her £.200 on the day of marriage: 'Tis true, he never said so to me but he always received me very kindly at his house, and openly countenanced my courtship. I formed several fine schemes what to do with this £.200, and in some measure, neglected my business on that account; but unluckily it came to pass, that when the old gentleman saw I was pretty well engaged, and that the matter was too far gone to be easily broke off, he, without any reason given, grew very angry, forbid me the house, and told his daughter that if she married me he would not give her a farthing: However, as he sore saw we were not to be disappointed in that manner; but having stole a wedding, took her home to my house, where we were not in quite so poor a condition as the couple described in the Scotch song, who had neither pot nor pan, but four bare legs together; for I had a house tolerably furnished for an ordinary man before, no thanks to dad, who I understand was very much pleased with his politic management; and I have since learned, that there are other old curmudgeons, (so called) besides him, who use this trick to marry their daughters, and yet keep what they might well spare, till they can keep it no longer; but this by way of digression, a word to the wise is enough.---I soon saw that with care and industry we might live tolerable easy, and in credit with our neighbours; but my wife had a strong inclination to be a gentlewoman; in consequence of this, my old fashioned looking glass was one day broke, as she said, no mortal could tell which way; however, since we could not be without a glass in the room, my dear says she, we may as well buy a larger fashionable one, that Mr. Such a one has to sell, it will cost but little more than a common glass, and will be much handsomer and more creditable; accordingly the glass was bought, and hung against the wall; but in a week's time I was made sensible, by little and little, that the table was by no means suitable for such a glass; and a more proper table being procured, my spouse, who was an excellent contriver informed me where we might have very handsome chairs in our way; and thus by degrees, I found all my old furniture stowed up in the garret, and every thing below altered for the better. Had we stopped here we might have done well enough, but my wife being entertained with tea by the good women she visited, we could do no less than the like, when they visited us, and so we got a tea-table with its appurtenances of china and silver: Then my spouse unfortunately over worked herself in washing the house, so that we could do no longer without a maid; besides that, it happened, frequently, that when I came home at one, the dinner was but just put in the pot, for my dear thought really it had been but eleven; at other times, when I came at the same hour, she wondered I would stay so long, for dinner was ready, and had waited for me these two hours: These irregularities occasioned by mistaking the time, convinced me that it was absolutely necessary to buy a clock, which my spouse observed was a great ornament to the room; and lastly, to my grief, she was frequently troubled with some ailment or other, and nothing did her so much good as riding, and these hackney horses were such wretched ugly creatures, that I bought a very fine pacing mare which cost £.20, and here-abouts affairs have stood for some months. I could see all along that this [illegible] living was utterly inconsistent [illegible]

stances, but had not resolution enough to help it, till lately receiving a very severe dunn, which mentioned the next court, I began in earnest to project relief. Last August my dear went into the country to see a relation, and stay a fortnight, because she could not bear the heat of the town; in the interim I have taken my turn to make alterations. I have turned away the maid bag and baggage, for what should we do with a maid, who have, except my boy, none but ourselves; I have sold my fine pacing mare, and bought a good cow with three pounds of the money; I have disposed of the tea table & put a spinning wheel in its place, which methinks looks very pretty: Nine empty cannisters I have stuffed with flax, and with some of the money of the tea furniture I have bought a set of knitting needles, for to tell you the truth, which I would have go no further, I began to want stockings. The stately clock I have transformed into an hour glass, by which I gained a good round sum; & one of the pieces of the old looking glass squared and framed supplies the place of the great one which I have conveyed into a closet, where it may possibly remain some years. In short, the face of things are quite changed and I am mightily pleased when I look at my hour glass what an ornament it is to the room; I have paid my debts, and find money in my pocket. My dame by the importunity of her friends in the country is yet absent. I expect her home next Friday, and as your paper is taken in at the house where she is, I hope the reading of this will prepare her mind for the above surprising revolutions. If she can conform to this new scheme of living, we shall be the happiest couple perhaps in the State, & by the blessing of God may soon be in thriving circumstances. I have reserved the great looking glass, because I know her heart is set upon it I will allow her when she comes in to be taken suddenly ill with the head ach, the stomach ach, fainting fits, or whatever other disorder she may think most proper, & she may retire to bed as soon as she pleases, but if I do not find her in perfect health both of body and mind the next morning, away goes the aforesaid great glass, with several other trinkets I have no occasion for, to the vendue that very day, which is the irrevocable resolution of, Sir, her loving husband and your very humble servant,

AFTERWIT.

United States.

Massachusetts.

The following petition of Daniel Shays and Eli Parsons, was lately read and committed in the House of Representatives.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled:

May it please your honors,

YOUR petitioners, penetrated by the melancholy sense of their late errors, and anxious once more to return to the bosom of their country, and enjoy again the blessings of peace, under the mild operation of the laws, humbly beg leave to supplicate the mercy of the Legislature in their favour,

If the most unfeigned penitence, confirmed by an experience of the misfortunes to which they have been personally exposed, in the course of their unhappy opposition to government, may be allowed to operate, they certainly have this to plead in expiation of their past conduct.

Your petitioners do not mean to multiply assurances, but they beg leave boldly to refer to the future behaviour, as the best evidence of their sincerity; and they firmly trust, that no person will hereafter exceed them in the practice of such virtues as are characteristic of the best citizens.

They have indeed been deluded, but the hon. Court to believe that their hearts are still warmed with every sentiment of respect, reverence and attachment to the rights and liberties of the people, and to the laws and constitution of the government.

Your petitioners, may it please you honors, do not presume to offer any thing in their justification, fully sensible, as they now are (though they may wish to extenuate) that no arguments can be adduced to excuse their conduct; they see, they feel, and they freely acknowledge they have long felt the effects of their own temerity. They have unfortunately adopted a mode of procedure, which they are fully sensible cannot be justified: they will never cease to remember with regret, their not having trusted for relief to the wisdom and integrity of the ruling power.

But when they thus freely acknowledge their errors, they pray the hon. Legislature to believe, that these have proceeded from a misapprehension of facts, from a failure of judgment, and from a too precipitate resentment; but by no means from an abandoned principle They have been obliged to seek an asylum, far from their friends and connections, in a state of exile from their country. Yet, whatever may have been suggested to the contrary, they have never combined with the concealed enemies of America, if such there be, to subvert its liberty, and to destroy its independence. No! May it please your honors, however criminal they may have been in other respects, they cannot be justly reproached with this enormity.

If it be thought necessary, that an example of their sufferings should be continued, to prevent similar disorders to those they have so rashly occasioned in this Commonwealth; your petitioners would hope, that this end is already attained, as they conceive, in the estimate of their distresses, there is scarcely an inconvenience or misfortune to which they have not already been exposed: But if these circumstances do not plead in their favour, they pray the hon. Court would remember, that they have friends, wives, and children, who are innocent, but who, with your petitioners, will be ever bound by new ties of gratitude and affection, to the government, by their pardon.

Your petitioners, may it please your honors, in thus asking to be restored to the rights and liberties they have lost, and to the peace and protection of the Commonwealth, are not influenced by the fear of further punishment; but in their reinstatement in the possession of such invaluable blessings, they wish to have an opportunity of proving to the world, the sincerity of their reformation, and of adding another happy instance to those which have been already so conspicuous from the clemency of this hon. Court.

DANIEL SHAYS,
ELI PARSONS.

THE MORALIST.

Philosophical REASONS *for observing the* SABBATH, OR LORD'S DAY.

Infinitely wise is the Law of Heav'n,
"Man and Beast shall rest one Day in seven."

THE commands of God, being the dictates of eternal wisdom, we are bound to observe them, whether we can comprehend their design or not, or foresee the happy consequences which will result from the observing of them; but it always gives pleasure to rational beings, to see the natural connection between obedience and reward. Such a connexion there always was, and is and will be, between the duty and happiness of all intelligences, although it should not be seen by men. The advantages which attend the due observance of the Sabbath are not struck with its vast importance, is a want of proper attention to the true source of interest and pleasure. The institution of the Sabbath, was with a view principally to man's spiritual improvement, that he might call off his mind from things temporal, and fix them on those which are eternal, and prepare for the future world; but God in one command comprehends many important purposes, and in this institution man's present as well as future happiness is included. By resting one day in seven from labour and worldly concerns, the mind is relieved from that fatigue and langour which unremitted exertions in one pursuit bring upon it, and thereby recovers its former vigour for action, and relish for the scenes of time. On this sacred day, we are led to the most sublime contemplations, which naturally tend to enlarge the mind with noble views and grand ideas, by which the genius grows and brightens, and men are fitted for extensive usefulness and happiness for life. So natural and strong is the passion in human mind for wealth & earthly things, were it not for the appointment of this day, a great part of mankind never would raise their minds above the earth; they would allow no rest to man or beast, until death should come to their relief; and after a life of misery, both would lie down alike in dust.

Sir Matthew Hale (and many other of the brightest sons of men) has observed, that a singular blessing has ever attended good men, who have religiously observed the Lord's day; and every thinking man must see that "goodness," in this branch of duty, "is profitable unto all things;" and has a tendency to enoble his mind, enrich it with knowledge most useful for time, and advance his honour and felicity in every view. But when we consider man as heir of eternity, and that this day was appointed for his special improvement in the divine life, its importance rises beyond all imagination, and our boldest flights of thought are lost in the boundless theme!

Eternity!---arch angels cannot number its years, fathom its meaning, calculate its duration--- The brightest seraph, when he looks into this ocean, his tho'ts are swallowed up, and he is lost in the amazing profound!-- How then must the human mind lose all its vigour, and faint at the thought of eternal misery? Surely every power of the soul should ever be studious and active to shun that unutterable evil, which in distant prospect overwhelms all created minds!---Is it barely possible for man to obtain eternal felicity? How then should his mind kindle at the thought! and with more than seraphick ardour, collect the rays which came down from Heaven, to light him up--- and press on for the prize of glory!

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

If any of your correspondents will give a solution to the following riddle, they will oblige your humble servant, M. C. P.

THE staff of life my parent was,
Earth was my natural bed,
By slow degrees my strength encreas'd,
Till plenty crown'd my head.

But of that plenty when despoil'd
A useless heap I lay,
Till art reliev'd with wond'rous pow'r,
And pav'd my fortune's way.

Now honor'd by the lovely maid,
Through sylvan scenes I rove,
With her to sylvan scenes I stray,
With her to seek the grove.

In all her rural walks around,
I'm grateful for the favour,
Her temples I with joy surround,
And from the sun-beams save her.

American News.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Dec. 17. Extract of a letter, dated 24th last month, from Mr. Ragnaut, a lawyer, in the Mountain de Rochellors, in Hispaniola.

In the night between the 21st and 22d instant, a most dreadful thunder cloud burst over the mansion house at this place, with a tremendous report, and the lightning fell upon the principal rafter; one part of the electric matter ran through the ridge-pole, which luckily served as a conductor, by which means it, and an angular post of hard wood which supported it, were shattered to pieces, and above 500 splinters were thrown to several yards distance; the other part of the electrical fluid having run along the rafter, took opposite directions. The shock

was so violent that the whole mass of this great building tottered; the walls adjoining the principal rafter were entirely thrown down to the very foundation in one heap of rubbish. Mr. Horquigni and I were then in bed, and our bed heads lay in the direction or focus of the lightning; with difficulty we made our escape thro' thick suffocating clouds of smoke; I was lightly scorched down the back, while my shirt and the gown I had on, did not suffer the least visible alteration, and he remained unhurt, though his bed stead was shattered to pieces. But what was my astonishment and [illegible] that moment a sparkling flame [illegible]ed a bason out of my hands, [illegible] I perceived it luckily take a direction towards a box of candles, as it were in preference, instead of a box containing 12 pounds of gunpowder; three of the candles were carried and left on an adjoining table three feet high, without the least damage The cause of this deviation did not appear to me at all surprising, as I thought it might be attributed to the metallic earths which were then on the table, and which the force of the lightning actually put into a state of fusion.

"*An accident of so alarming a nature, which exhibited many electric phenomena, cannot but accelerate the execution of a project I had long formed, of putting an electric bar of iron to my dwelling-house; and I sincerely wish the inhabitants of this colony may have no need of like disasters to warn them to take timely advantage of the discovery of conductors -- a discovery as interesting to mankind as necessary in this climate, subject to storms of thunder and lightning for nine months in the year.*"

Georgia.

AUGUSTA, January 19.

On Monday last a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Mr. Caleb Coleman, who died the preceding morning, and who had on the evening of Friday se'nnight received a blow with a short stake by the hand of Mr. Robert Farish, from which period he was pronounced to be in danger by the attending Physicians. The substance of the evidence which the inquest received is as follows: "That on the afternoon of the 4th inst. Mr. Farish (in company with another person) was met and harrassed by the deceased, who was and had been in a state of insanity for several weeks past: that the deceased ended his frantick scene at that time by throwing a piece of wood at Mr. Farish, which he avoided and walked on a little distance, whilst Mr. Coleman went homewards; Mr. Farish stopt and proposed to his companion to return & find the piece of wood; which they did, and Mr. Farish carried it in his hand until the second rencountre happen'd between the same parties, which was some short time afterwards in the same evening, when Mr. Farish was again met by the deceased, who flourished in his right hand a thorn bush, and held in his left a pole -- whilst thus advancing, Mr. Farish laid hold of his arm, and with the piece of wood already mentioned (which seems to have been used as a landmark for some of the lots in town) struck him on the shoulder, and repeating the blow more violently upon his head, laid him prostrate upon the earth, from which he did not rise, but was borne into his house." -- Doctors Powell, Dysart, and Burke, upon oath, gave their opinions --- Powell and Burke, that, "a person in perfect sanity, might have survived the effects of the blow." --- Doctor Dysart, that "the blow in question would have deprived of life, any human subject whatever." Upon considering the evidence, together with the opinions and reasonings of the Gentlemen of the Faculty, the Jury gave their verdict in the following words: "That the immediate cause of death proceeded from an unfortunate blow received by the hand of Robert Farish, on the evening of the 4th January, 1788, but we do not think it was the sole cause, for we think a like blow given to a person in health and sound mind, would not have proved fatal." --- A warrant was issued to apprehend the said Robert Farish, who delivered himself into the hands of justice, on Tuesday last, in order to stand his trial for the said matter; for which purpose he was conveyed to the county gaol immediately upon his surrender. Mr. Coleman has left a widow and three small children to bewail his untimely death.

State of New-York.

HUDSON, March 6.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 5.

"Our society for the abolition of the slave trade increases rapidly, and that not less in consequence, than in the number of its members. We entertain no small hope of effecting our purpose; and we consider as very favorable to our cause, that the clergy of the established church take the matter up with an alacrity that does them honor."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, April 14

Thursday last the hon. Supreme Court of Judicature for the county of Bennington, finished their session in this town: During which, LOUDON DONEY, late, or at present, of Sheffield, in Berkshire County, was convicted of the crime of procuring false and forged depositions and using them in a court of justice in this state, knowing them to be false and forged depositions; and received sentence to stand in the pillory, pay costs, and stand committed till sentence be performed. He was accordingly honored with the first part of his punishment last week.

DIED in Arlington, on Sunday the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Capt. Elisha Wales, in the 61st year of his age. A gentleman whose death is universally lamented.

'*The sweet remembrance of the just Shall flourish while they sleep in dust.*'

We hear from the northward that Mr. James Marsh, of Wetterbury, in the county of Chittenden, went from home on the morning of the 27th of March last, crossed Onion River, and went to Esq; Brownson's to do some business, which occasioned him to have to return in the evening, and crossing the river between the hours of six and seven o'clock, when he unfortunately broke in. The people heard him hallow and ran to the river for his assistance, but alas! too late! he had gone under the ice, and was not found till the next Sabbath, when he was discovered about thirty rods below the place where he broke in. We are informed that this gentleman was formerly from old Canaan, in Connecticut, and was son to Mr. Jonas Marsh of that place.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Nov. 24.

"Every account from the country speaks of extraordinary dangers occasioned by the late flood. Not only much private property, but many lives have been lost, in the mountains of Mitial, county of Carlow; the torrents were never remembered to be so rapid or extensive, by the oldest inhabitants living there; several little cabins were swept away, and a poor old man, with his grand child, were drowned in bed. A great number of bridges have also been injured. That which was lately erected at the confluence of the rivers Slancy and Derry, we hear, was entirely carried away.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of WILLIAM ROBBARDS, late of Rutland, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of Capt. Nathaniel Gove, in Rutland, on the last Thursdays of May and September next, from nine o'clock in the morning of each of said days, till evening.

N. B. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
TIMOTHY BOARDMAN,
DARIUS CHIPMAN.

Rutland, 22d Dec. 1787. 46

THE Treasurer hereby informs all Collectors of State Taxes heretofore granted by the Legislature, that in the line of his duty, he will be under the disagreeable necessity to issue extents for all arrearages of taxes due to this State, after the twentieth day of May next, therefore hopes that a settlement may be made so seasonably as to prevent the same.

SAMUEL MATTUCKS, Treasurer.

Treasurer's-office, Tinmouth, April 8th, 1788. 46

WE the Subscribers, being appointed commissioners, by the Hon. Martin Powell, Esq; Judge of Probate for the district of Manchester, and State of Vermont, to examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Mr. JOHN GRINNOLD, late of Dorset, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our appointment, at the house of Mr. Seth Smith, in Dorset aforesaid, on the first Wednesdays of June, July, and August next, from one of the clock, P. M until six on said days. ——— No accounts will be allowed, except properly attested.

ELEAZER BALDWIN, } Com-
SETH SMITH, } m'rs.

Dorset, 31st March, 1788. 46

STRAYED or STOLEN,

OUT of the stall [illegible], a pair of dark red coloured OXEN, and one red white-faced HEIFER, three years old. ——— Whoever will take up said cattle, and return them to me, shall have five dollars reward for each ox, and three dollars for the heifer, and all necessary charges paid by

SAMUEL HULL.

Wallingford, April 3. 1788. 46

NORTH STAR LODGE.

A LODGE will be holden at the Room of Brother KEYES, in Manchester, on Wednesday the 16th Day of instant April, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. at which Time the Brethren are desired to attend.

By Order of the Master,
T. TODD, Secretary.

April 4th, 1788.

The proprietors of the township of Hungerford, in the county of Chittenden, and State of Vermont, who are delinquent in payment of the tax of two pounds, six shillings and four pence, on each right, legally granted by said proprietors to defray the cost of surveying said township, and other necessary charges, are hereby notified, that so much of each of their respective rights, as will pay the said sum with incidental charges, will be sold at Public Vendue, on the 2d Tuesday of June next, unless said tax be sooner paid, at the house of Mr. John M'Neil, in Charlotte, in said county of Chittenden, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The delinquents names are as follows, with the sum of two pounds six shillings and four pence tax, due on each right

Benjamin Clap,	Samuel Beaker, jun.
Roger Brown,	Samuel Beaker,
Richardson Sutton,	Gilbert Purdy,
Adam Semons, jun.	Caleb Sutton,
James Anderson,	Pell Sutton,
John Powel,	John Young,
William Weedin,	Eli Youngs,
Jacob Ogden,	Solomon Wright,
Daniel Ogden,	James Youngs,
Sylvanus Mead,	Abijah Height,
Gideon Mead,	Robert Field,
Silas Mead,	Nehemiah Brown,
Ephraiet Mead,	Elisha Allen,
David Marshal,	John Clapp,
Benjamin Mead,	John Horen Palden,
William Mead,	William Ogden,
John Hallock,	Caleb Mead,
Francis Nash,	Gilbert Merritt,
Joseph Sutton,	Alex'r Steward, 2d
Joseph Heaghi,	Samuel Waters,
Ezekiel Lockwood,	Joshua Baker,
William Rundle,	Nathan'l Barell,
Silas Mead, jun.	Richard Wibard,
Titus Mead,	Daniel Warner,
Charles Green,	Joseph Newmarch,
Thomas Purdy,	

TIMOTHY ROGERS, Call'r.

New-Haven, Feb. 21, 1788. 4*6

The proprietors of the township of STARKSBOROUGH, in the county of Chittenden, who have not paid their tax of sixteen shillings for each proprietor's right, for laying out and compleating the first division lots in said town, as granted by the proprietors, and other proprietary charges, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Amos Brownson, Esq; in Williston, on the 22d day of May next, at nine o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of sixteen shillings due from each.

Martin Chittenden	Giles Chittenden
William Goodrich	Simeon Sears
Truman Chittenden	Zadock Everett
Joseph Safford	David Lee
John Starks	Abraham Hatheway
Jabez Bingham	Gove Meaker
Nathaniel Chipman	Carlos P. Sheldon
Samuel Safford	Jesse Balknap
William Roberts	Joseph Bowker
Samuel Stacey	David Brady
David Mitchel	Oliver Scott
Nathan Allen	Alfred Hatheway
Wait Palmer	Snad-ach Hatheway
Phinehas Shelden	Thomas Chittenden
Noah Chittenden	Gideon Horton
John Warner	Stephen Pearl
Calvin Manley	Abraham Underhill
Levi Hatheway	James Ferris
Ebenezer Walbridge	Simeon Hatheway
Ezra Stiles	

ELI BROWNSON, Col.

Sunderland, April 12, 1788. 46

From MERCURY'S CABINET.

Thoughts on HARD DRINKING.

WHEN man to drinking bends his mind,
And sucks away without controul,
To jovial company's inclin'd,
Charm'd with the pleasures of the bowl;
Soon shall his senses and estate,
Like April snow drifts waste away,
Nor shall the fot's distressing fate,
Occasion wonder for a day.

Yet do we not too often see,
Men form'd by nature brave, or wise,
Reduc'd to want and misery,
Till fools their company despise;
Lodged in a loathsome goal at last,
Their utmost farthing goes for charge,
Friends, senses, fortune, sinking fast,
Leaves him a vagabond at large.

But when the loathsome custom gains
Ascendence in the female breast,
How great her friends & husband's pains,
How small their comfort, or their rest.
Beware ye beauteous nymphs, beware!
Your fame, your virtue, all depends!
When drink your senses shall impair
Farewell to chastity and friends!

Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 27.

By letters from Capt. John Peck, of the brig Sally, of this port, dated Madeira, January 8, 1788, we have an account of the loss of his vessel and cargo, at that island on the 9th of December last, in a violent gale of wind. The lives of the people were saved with much difficulty. Five other vessels went ashore at the same time and were lost. Capt. Peck has lost Mr. Butler, his second mate, and two of his hands by sickness, since he sailed from hence.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Caldersburgh, in the county of Orange, state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors:—These are therefore to notify them, that a meeting will be held at the house of Mr. James Whitlaw, in Ryegate, in said county, on the 26th of May next, at ten o'clock A M. then and there to act upon the following articles, viz.

1st. To choose necessary officers for said meeting.

2d. A proprietors clerk.

3d. To see if the proprietors will agree to let out said township, and make necessary provision for defraying the expences of that business, and other expences.

ISAAC TICHENOR, Just. Peace.

Bennington, March 14, 1788. 2B4

WHEREAS application hath been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Woodbury, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors:—These are therefore to notify to the said proprietors, that they meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the 7th day of May next ensuing, then and there to act upon the following articles, viz.

1st. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting.

2d. To choose a proprietors clerk.

3d. To choose a collector.

4th. To see if the proprietors will establish the doings of their committee in allotting and laying out a first division in said township.

5th. To see if the proprietors will raise a tax to defray the charges of said allotment; and vote such other taxes as may to them seem necessary for the benefit of the town.

6th. To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out the remainder of said township into severalty, by one or more allotments; and do any other business that may be found necessary.

ISAAC TICHENER, Just. peace

Bennington, March 13. 1788. 2B4

The proprietors of WOODBURY, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, holden at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, in Bennington, on the second day of June, 1784, a tax of four dollars was voted on each proprietor's right of land in said township, for the purpose of laying out the first division of one hundred acres to each right. These are therefore to notify said proprietors of Woodbury to pay the said sum of twenty-four shillings lawful money, immediately, to Noah Smith, Esq; of Bennington, who is authorised to receive the same, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

JOSEPH FAY, Prop. Cl.

Bennington, March 13, 1788. 2B4

Abel Allis,

Has JUST RECEIVED,
And is now SELLING,
At his STORE in

MANCHESTER,

Next Door North of Col. Stephen Keyes's,
A most genuine ASSORTMENT of

MEDICINES,

Both CHYMICAL and GALENICAL.
Among which are
Some of the most approved
Patented Medicines,

And almost every other Article suited to the modern Practice, and of the best Quality.------The Variety is too tedious to enumerate.

As he receives his goods immediately from Europe, by the way of Canada, he is determined to supply all practitioners of physic, that will favour him with their custom, as cheap as can be afforded or purchased in Vermont.

Constant attendance will be given—prescriptions made up with the greatest accuracy and exactness—family medicines furnished, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

A L S O,

A Quantity of CLOVER SEED and TOBACCO for Sale.

Manchester, March 27, 1788. 3 5

Whereas the Honorable General Assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session at Newbury, in October 1787, did grant liberty to John Hewitt, Henry Hodskins, and Reuben Wheeler Wilder, to lay a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of SALTASH, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges, &c —These are to notify all the proprietors and landowners in Saltash, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the 23d of July, or so much of their land as will pay said tax, with legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at my dwelling-house in said Saltash, at ten o'clock, A. M.

JACOB WILDER, Coll'r.

Saltash, 19th March, 1788. 3W5

Application having been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of SHARON, in the state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors:—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of James Marsh, in said Sharon, on Wednesday the 28th day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M.

1st. To chuse a moderator.

2d. To see if the proprietors will hear and accept the report of the committee that was appointed to rectify the mistakes made in drawing the surveys of the three first divisions in said town.

3. To raise a tax on the lots of each of said divisions, to defray the expence of the same.

4th. To see if the proprietors will establish the pitches made by settlers in said town.

5th. To see if the proprietors will grant pitches to those that will settle on the fourth or last division in said town; and do any other business thought proper to be done on said day.

JOEL MARSH, Just. Peace.

Sharon, Jan. 2, 1788. 3W5

Whereas application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of GUILFORD, in the county of Windham, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors:——These are therefore to notify the proprietors of said township to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Elihu Field, in said Guilford, on the first Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz.

1st. To chuse a moderator to govern said meeting.

2d. To chuse a proprietors clerk.

3d. To chuse a proprietors treasurer.

4th. To chuse a committee to examine and pass accounts that may be exhibited against said proprietors, and to devise ways and means for the payment of debts.

5th. To see if the proprietors will make sale of certain lands in said town, which they have not yet disposed of, and to transact any other matters relating to said propriety, which they may think proper.

WM. BIGELOW, Just. Peace.

Guilford, March 24, 1788. 3B5

The proprietors of MINEHEAD in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors:—They are therefore requested to meet at the house of Joseph Wait, Esq; in Brunswick, in the county of Orange, on Monday the second day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1st. To chuse a moderator to govern said meeting.

2d. To chuse a proprietors clerk.

3d. To see if the proprietors will agree to allot and make a division of said town, and appoint a committee for that purpose; likewise to ratify the former ten dollar tax, and lay a tax in addition to the former tax, sufficient to pay all bills of former expence, and to complete the allotment of said town.

4th. To see if the proprietors vote to give such proprietors who shall have begun settlements before the drawing of the lots are completed, the several lots on which said improvements have been made, in lieu of their draft.

JACOB BAYLEY Just. Peace.

Newbury, March 4, 1788. 3W5

THE proprietors of LITTLETON, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting of the said proprietors, a tax of one pound five shillings was voted on each right, to defray the expence of the said proprietors, in allotting four divisions in said township, and other charges:—They are therefore requested to pay the same to me the subscriber, living in Peacham, in said county, immediately, and prevent the sale of their lands as the law directs.

WM. CHAMBERLIN, Coll'r.

Peacham, 6th March, 1788. 2B4

WHEREAS the Proprietors of Williston and Jericho did, in their respective meetings, in pursuance to an act of the legislature, grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in each of said towns, (except public lands) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges in said towns respectively:—These are therefore to warn said proprietors and land owners to pay their respective taxes to the subscribing collectors, or so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Capt. David Stanton, in Jericho, on the 28th day of July next, as to pay said tax and cost.

JONATHAN SPAFFORD,
Collector for Williston.
JAMES FRANSWORTH,
Collector for Jericho.

Williston, March 1, 1788. 2B4

These are to notify the proprietors of the township of CONCORD, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of four pounds nine shillings and two pence on each original proprietor's right of land in said township, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. William Heaton, in Thetford, on Tuesday the 8th day of May 1788, as will pay said tax, with legal cost;—said tax was voted by said proprietors, at an adjourned meeting held at the house of Jehiel Webb, Esq; in Rockingham, the 26th day of December 1787. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of four pounds nine shillings and two pence due on each right.

Nathaniel Robinson	Josiah Willard
Nathaniel Davis	Prentis Willard
Moses Willard	Josiah White
Timothy Clark	Elijah Galusha
Joseph Ellis	Noah Chittenden
Simeon Ellis	Isaac Wiman
Benjamin Ellis	Edmund Hodges
Daniel Davis	Steel Smith
Benjamin Green	John Beach
William Carter	Thomas Chittenden
Joseph Wood	James E. Beach
[illegible]ezer Walbridge	Samuel Uffat
[illegible]ard Aikins	Barney Beach
[illegible]on Tiffany	Jotham Ives
[illegible]liam Gilkey	Abijah Hurd
[illegible] White	Truman Hurd
[illegible]er White	Benjamin Hall
John White, jun.	Nathan Blake, jun.
Uriah How	Sylvester Tiffany
William Ward	Jonas Prescott,
Elisha Smith	

JONATHAN HOLTEN, Coll'r.

March 4, 1788. 2B4

To be SOLD, and Possession given immediately, A three quarter acre LOT of LAND, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, BARN, and other Accommodations, situate a few Rods South of the Court-House in BENNINGTON; lately occupied by Dr. AARON HASTINGS.

ALSO,

That valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which are under good improvement.

Also as Attorney and Agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale, several lots, rights and tracts of land in each of the following townships, lying in the County of Addison, viz. New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinsburgh, Monkton, Pocock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Wesford, Underhill, Fairfax and Johnson. Also 2000 acres lying in Reedsborough, in the County of Windham, and 1000 acres lying in Chester, in the County of Windsor.

The excellence of the soil in many of the above named townships, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given, by NOAH SMITH.

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Price 2/6d neatly bound in leather, 2s. in half binding, or 1/6 sewed in blue boards,

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IN TWO PARTS.

Printed on good writing paper, and designed for the Use of Schools.

This very excellent work is allowed to be the best book extant, to learn youth to read in; and both from its easy style, and the beauty of its striking metaphors, is peculiarly calculated to gain the attention, and make a deep impression on the memory.

Great allowance made to those who buy by the quantity.

Grain or Flax taken in payment.

BLANK DEEDS,
JUSTICE's Blanks, &c.
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LIKEWISE,
THE ATHEIST CONVERTED, by His own DAUGHTER,
A POEM in TEN PARTS.

An instructive and entertaining Narrative, the authenticity of which is strongly attested to, by two witnesses.

LIKEWISE,

A number of small books and verses, designed for the instruction and entertainment of children.

(MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1788.) THE (NUMB. 47 OF VOL. V. [Fifth Number this year])

VERMONT GAZETTE

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,—WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Concise history of ARABIA.

THE history of this country, in some measure, differs from that of all others; for as the slavery & subjection of other nations make a great part of their history, that of the Arabs is entirely composed of their conquests or independence. The Arabs are descended of Ishmael, of whose posterity it was foretold, that they should be invincible, "have their hands against every man, and every man's hands against their's." They are at present, and have remained from the remotest ages, during the various conquests of the Greeks, Romans, and Tartars, a convincing proof of the divinity of this prediction. Toward the north, and the sea-coasts of Arabia, indeed, the inhabitants are kept in awe by the Turks; but the wandering tribes in the southern and inland parts, acknowledge themselves for subjects of no foreign power, and do not fail to harrass and annoy all strangers who come into their country. The conquests of the Arabs make as wonderful a part of their history, as the independence and freedom which they have ever continued to enjoy. These, as well as their religion, began with one man, whose character forms a very singular phanomenon in the history of mankind. This was the famous Mahomet, a native of Mecca, a city of that division of Arabia, which, for the luxuriancy of its soil, and happy temperature of its climate, has ever been esteemed the loveliest and sweetest region of the world, and is distinguished by the epithet of Happy. He was born in the sixth century, in the reign of Justinian XI. emperor of Constantinople. Though descended of mean parentage, illiterate and poor, Mahomet was endowed with a subtil genius, like those of the same country, and possessed an enterprize and ambition peculiar to himself, and much beyond his condition. He had been employed, in the early part of his life, by an uncle, Abuteleb, as a factor, and had occasion, in this capacity, to travel into Syria, Palestine and Egypt. He was afterwards taken into the service of a rich merchant, upon whose death he married his widow Cadiga, and by her means came to be possessed of great wealth, and of a numerous family. During his peregrinations into Egypt and the east, he had observed the vast variety of sects in religion, whose hatred against each other was strong and inveterate, while at the same time there were many particulars in which the greater part of them were agreed. He carefully laid hold of these particulars, by means of which, and by addressing himself to the love of power, riches and pleasure, passions universal among men, he expected to raise a new system of religion, more general than any which hitherto had been established. In this design he was assisted by a Sergian monk, whose libertine disposition had made him forsake his cloister and profession, and engage in the service of Cadiga, with whom he remained as a domestic when Mahomet was taken to her bed. This monk was perfectly qualified by his great learning, for supplying the defects which his master, for want of a liberal education laboured under, and which, in all probability, must have obstructed the execution of his design. It was necessary however that the religion they proposed to establish should have a divine sanction; and for this purpose Mahomet turned a calamity with which he was afflicted to his advantage. He was often subject to fits of the epilepsy, a disease which those whom it afflicts are desirous to conceal; Mahomet gave out therefore that these fits were trances, into which he was miraculously thrown by God Almighty, and during which he was instructed in his will, which he was commanded to publish to the world. By this strange story, & by living a retired, abstemious & austere life, he easily acquired a character for superior sanctity among his acquaintance and neighbours. When he thought himself sufficiently fortified by the number and enthusiasm of his followers, he boldly declared himself a prophet, sent by God into the world, not only to reveal his will, but to compel mankind to obey it. As we have already mentioned, he did not lay the foundation of his system so narrow as only to comprehend the natives of his own country. His mind, though rude and enthusiastic, was enlarged by travelling into distant lands, whose manners and religion he had made a peculiar study. He proposed that the system he established should extend over all the neighbouring nations, to whose doctrines and prejudices he had taken care to adapt it. The eastern countries were at this time strongly infected with the heresy of Arius, who allowed the prophetic office, but denied the authority of Jesus Christ. Egypt and Arabia were filled with Jews, who had fled into these corners of the world from the persecution of the emperor Adrian, who threatned the total extinction of that people. The other inhabitants of these countries were Pagans. These, however, had little attachment to their decayed and derided idolatry; and, like men whose religious principle is weak, had given themselves over to pleasure and sensuality, or to the acquisition of riches, in order to be the better able to indulge in the gratification of sense, which, together with the doctrine of predestination, composed the sole principles of their religion and philosophy. Mahomet's system was exactly suited to these three kinds of men. To gratify the two former, he declared that there was one God, who created the world, and governed all things in it; that he had sent various prophets into the world, to teach his will to mankind; among whom, Moses and Jesus Christ were the most eminent; but the endeavours of these have proved ineffectual, and God had therefore now sent his last and greatest prophet, with a commission more ample than what Moses or Christ had been entrusted with. He had commanded him not only to publish his laws, but to subdue those who were unwilling to believe or obey them; and for this end to establish a kingdom upon earth which should propagate the divine law throughout the world; that God had designed utter ruin and destruction to those who should refuse to submit to him; but to his faithful followers, had given the spoils and possessions of all the earth, as a reward in this life, and had provided for them hereafter a paradise of all sensual enjoyments, especially those of love: that the pleasures of such as died in propagating the faith, would be peculiarly intense, and vastly transcend those of the rest. These, together with the prohibition of drinking strong liquors (a restraint not very severe in warm climates) and the doctrine of predestination, were the capital articles of Mahomet's creed. They were no sooner published, than a vast many of his countrymen embraced them with implicit faith. They were written by the priest we formerly mentioned, and compose a book called the Koran, or Alkoran, by way of eminence, as we say the Bible, which means The Book.

The person of Mahomet, however, was familiar to the inhabitants of Mecca; so that the greater part of them were sufficiently convinced of the deceit. The more enlightened and leading men entered into a design to cut him off; but Mahomet, getting notice of their intention, fled from his native city to Medina Talnachi, or the city of the Prophet. The fame of his miracles and doctrine was, according to custom, greatest at a distance, and the inhabitants of Medina received him with open arms. From this flight, which happened in the 622d year of Christ, the 44th year of Mahomet's age, and the tenth of his ministry, his followers, the Mahometans, com[illegible]e their time, and the æra is called in Arabic, Hegira, i. e. the flight.

Mahomet, by the assistance of the inhabitants of Medina, and of others whom his insinuation and address daily attached to him, brought over all his countrymen to a belief, or at least to an acquiescence, in his doctrines. The speedy propagation of his system among the Arabians, was a new argument in its behalf among the inhabitants of Egypt and the East, who were previously disposed to it. Arians, Jews, and Gentiles, all forsook the ancient faith, and became Mahometans. In a word, the contagion spread over Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and Persia; and Mahomet, from a deceitful hypocrite, became the most powerful monarch in his time. He died in 629, leaving two branches of his race, both esteemed divine among their subjects. These were the Caliphs of Persia and of Egypt, under the last of which Arabia was included. The former of these turned their arms to the East, and made conquests of many countries. The Caliphs of Egypt and Arabia directed their ravages towards Europe, and under the name of Saracens or Moors (which they obtained, because they entered Europe from Mauritania, in Africa, the country of the Moors) reduced most part of Spain, France, Italy, and the islands in the Mediterranean.

In this manner did the successors of that impostor spread their religion and conquests over the greatest part of Asia, Africa, and Europe; and they still give law to a very considerable part of mankind.

ON PHILANTHROPY.

WHAT a gloomy, dissatisfied wretch is the Misanthropist! He not only quarrels with men, but with their Maker. The evil he sees he rejoices in, because it confirms his system; and the good he meets with he suspects or denies, because it contradicts it. How happy, chearful, and humane is the Philanthropist! The virtue he meets with increases the objects of his esteem, and the vice he unwillingly detects he imputes not to nature, but the corruption of it. A sick stomach or a sore limb are not the man, but his diseases. God is the author of our being, according to the [illegible]

of the latter; but the Devil must have formed us, to justify the censure of the former.

Virtue is not a name, merely, as Brutus weakly said. That it is an existence, may be proved from even the most profligate of mankind: a race of Banditti could not subsist without it, among themselves at least. The Romans, who oppressed the whole world besides, maintained their empire but by this principle in their commonwealth. When a dissoluteness of morals once obtained among them, they soon became an easy prey to every ravager.

Providence has so formed our natures and necessities for society, that the most savage Indian cannot be considered as an irrelative animal; his happiness, his well being depends upon others like himself. Virtue then is necessary to both states; and what justice is to a nation, honesty is to the latter. However barbarous may be their manners, their mutual safety and security require that their morals should be civilized.

Thus is there a principle of virtue implanted in the very nature of mankind; dictated to mean minds thro' self interest, but inspired by more liberal notions in cultivated ones. And to pronounce that man is not virtuous in his nature, because many are vicious in their habits, is the same logic as to deny him to be a rational animal, because so many are fools; and the practice of suicide may as well be adduced to prove that there is no love of life in our compositions.

Atheists argue most unphilosophically against the existence of a God, from the existence of natural and moral evil in the world. To ordain them, they say, would be wicked, or to permit them weak; neither of which imperfections are to be imputed to a Supreme Intelligence. But to ask why the Deity, who is the author of all good, and not limited in his power, should suffer the incidence of either physical or ethic evil, is to ask why he who made the light should permit darkness.

Perfection is an incommunicable character of God; and to create a faultless world, were therefore a work impossible. The question then recurs to this; Why did he perform a world at all? Which is no more than to ask, why he suffered matter *or* free will *to exist; from the fortuitous concourse of which, both natural and moral evils necessarily, unavoidably, accidentally, or occasionally do and must proceed.*

To satisfy the scruples, or rather cavils of the Deist, God must have rendered matter *as pure as* spirit, *and every intelligence as perfect as himself; in which state of things these infidels might save their poor souls, on the only terms they seem inclined to do so, without any merit, virtue, or co-operation of their own, for where there could be no error, there only could there be no sin.*

The SECRET *of being always* EASY.

AN Italian Bishop struggled through great difficulties without repining, and met with much opposition in the discharge of his Episcopal function, without ever betraying the least impatience. An intimate friend of his, who highly admired those virtues which he thought it impossible to imitate, one day asked the prelate if he could communicate the secret of being always Easy. Yes, replied the old man, I can teach you the secret--it consists in nothing more than making a right use of my eyes; his friend begged him to explain himself--most willingly, returned the Bishop--in whatever state I am, I first of all look up to Heaven, and remember that my principal business here is to go there; I then look down upon the earth, and call to mind how small a space I shall occupy in it when I come to be interred--I then look abroad in the world, and observe what multitudes there are who are more unhappy than myself.--Thus I learn where true happiness is placed--where all our cares must end and how very little reason I have to repine or to complain.

Late European Intelligence.

Germany.

VIENNA, December 5.

By letters from Constantinople we learn, that the Grand Seignor is highly incensed at the Pacha of Oczakow, in consequence of the injudicious and unsuccessful measures he has adopted for the reduction of the fortress of Kinburn. It is even added that he is recalled, and that the loss of his head will be the punishment for his fatal miscarriage before Kinburn. After all, however, the predominant report is, that the Grand Vizar, who has not yet totally lost the favor of the Sultan, has had the address so far to mitigate matters, as to allow him a farther specified time for obtaining possession of the keys of that important garrison; in failure of which he has nothing to expect but to be strangled.

A courier arrived here yesterday from Selim, with the shocking intelligence, that the Turks in Belgrade, suspecting a secret correspondence between the Greek inhabitants and the Austrians, cruelly massacred, without any enquiry or examination, all the Greeks, in the night of the 12th inst. and that such was the excess of fury, that they spared neither the bishop, women nor infants.

PRAGUE, Oct. 30.

The last accounts received of the fire of Lupa, are very melancholy; 384 houses have been burnt to ashes, two parish churches, that of St. Nicholas, the convent of Loretta, the town hall, the school, the hospital, and many other public buildings are destroyed, and about 4000 people deprived of subsistence. They have found above 40 persons burnt or stifled in the flames.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

A letter from Portarlington, in Ireland, dated November 24, says, "I was yesterday a spectator of one of the most melancholy & distressing scenes I have ever beheld, occasioned by the present floods which I suppose have done equal, if not superior damages through many parts of this kingdom. Here the oldest inhabitant never remembers to have seen any thing in the least degree equal to what they experienced yesterday. "On Sunday last it commenced with a violent and continued rain, which did not abate till the night following; at which time the water rose considerably, but nothing to alarm us. On Tuesday morning, the 13th instant, the morning floods came down with such astonishing rapidity, as to choke the great bridge which divides the King and Queen's county in this town; before nine o'clock it effectually stopped all the arches, and ran with violence across the battlements for a considerable breadth; at that hour a servant belonging to Mr. Montgomery, near Rathangan, rashly undertook to cross it with two horses and cars of his master; a butcher from Dublin unfortunately took advantage of the cars, and got on one of them; they had scarcely got two yards on the bridge, when they were all washed over by the flood; the poor cattle, from the incumbrance of the cars, could make no resistance and instantly perished; nor did the efforts of the men avail any thing, for in a few minutes they shared the same unhappy fate. In the mean time the torrent, unable to remove the obstruction it met with (as our bridge is amazingly strong) recoiled with unspeakable fury, and overturning several great walls which opposed it, formed for itself a new and unthought of course, taking its destructive way immediately through the Red Lion inn, and all the houses for above 120 yards, between that & the market place; so astonishingly rapid was its progress, that it flowed in at the windows of the ground floors, and threatened immediate destruction to the terrified inhabitants, many of whom fled naked through the streets. This was, indeed a melancholy picture, and such an one as I shall ever remember with terror and pity. The fury of the waters increased every moment, sweeping with violence all before them while the shrieks of the women and children from the windows of those houses which we imagined would tumble instantly, rendered the scene terribly affecting. We could procure no boats for their relief, but many horsemen ventured to catch them as they dropped from their windows: the aged and infirm suffered. Providentially, no lives were lost here, but a vast deal of private property has suffered considerable, large much and indeed made a large number of those who were injured. quantities of turf, corn, hay, potatoes and timber were carried away, together with houshold furniture, &c.

"It fell as it rose, rapidly, and yet at six o'clock yesterday evening there was a current through the hall of the Red Lion inn sufficient to turn the largest mill. This morning it was entirely abated, but things wear a melancholy appearance in those parts which suffered; many small houses thereabouts are in ruins, the streets in many places ploughed up for several yards together, and the floors still covered with water. The horses which were drowned were washed ashore, and boats were employed to drag the river for the men who were drowned.

"P. S. I must not omit mentioning, that the opulent inhabitants as usual, were on this occasion humane and benevolent, rendering those who were injured every personal and domestic assistance they stood in need of."

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Dec. 7.

"In the riots of last summer, one of the gunners of the Orange party that was killed, was a few days after, by order of the magistrates, hung by one of his legs on a gallows, the other side of the river. This day he was taken down by the under sheriff, assisted by the bailiffs, and conducted to the house of his friends. Tomorrow he will be interred in one of the churches with great pomp. One of the patriots, killed in the same action, who was interred with great splendor, and every mark of military respect shewn to his remains, it is now said, is to be taken up, and placed in the stead of the other. What sentiments must be entertained of such transactions, by civilized people!"

Jan. 8. By letters from the continent, we have received the important information, that orders were dispatched on the 20th of November, to Constantinople, for the Imperial Internuncio to declare war against the Porte.

The same letters state, that Mr. Herbert the Internuncio at Constantinople, apprehensive of being lodged with the Russian minister, and being shut up close prisoner in the seven towers, if he presented the declaration of war on the part of the Emperor, prevailed on the French Charge de Affaires to deliver it to the Divan, and secretly got on board a French vessel, to return with all possible expedition to Vienna.

United States.

New-Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, February 29.

As Mrs. Thomas (wife of Elisha Thomas confined in Dover goal for the murder of Capt. Drown, see Gazette March. 31.) was returning in a sleigh from Dover to Newdurham, probably to view the sad remains of her departed children, the horses took fright, and running against another sleigh, the tongue came with such force against the unhappy woman's side, as to break in three of her ribs; and it was with difficulty she escaped being torn to pieces.

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, April 10.

Yesterday morning, about one or two o'clock, a fire broke out in the buildings of Mr. Campbell, pot-baker, in Broad Way, near the Hospital, which, in a little time, nearly destroyed the same. The wells in the neighbourhood being exhausted in a few minutes of their water, stopt all timely exertions to extinguish the rapidity of the flames: to this may be attributed the destruction that ensued.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 10.

"*France is about to see--what France never saw before, or Holland expected to witness--a colony of heretic, patriotic Dutchmen established in a Roman Catholic country. The measure, however, has justice as well as policy, for its basis. The industry of the Dutch is famous even to a proverb; and setting every object aside, ample employment will they find for that industry, in the promotion of our fisheries, and in the advancement of our marine. At present the only point in agitation is, where shall they be established?--The environs of Cherburgh have been repeatedly proposed, as have also those of St. Valey, and of Crotay, on the banks of the river Some. To all appearance, however, Crotay will be the spot; the whole district of which being the property of the Count d'Artois, which he has generously offered as an asylum to the distressed Hollanders.*"

By accounts from the West-Indies from good authority, we learn, that no foreign vessels under sixty tons, will be admitted into any of the French West India islands.

We learn from the Western Country, that the Indians are determined to oppose the settlement of the country northwest of the Ohio. But it is said, much will depend upon the conduct of the gentlemen who are to hold a conference with them this spring, for unless the greatest attention is paid them, their chiefs will not attend on that business. The persons appointed to invite the different tribes of Indians to the treaty, that is to be held in May next, are set out for that purpose.

A letter from Georgia, received by the brig Phebe, Capt. M'Cullogh, arrived on Sunday last at Philadelphia, in six days from Savannah, says;

"*Gen. Clarke lately fell in with a considerable body of Indians, who were defeated after a short conflict.*

"*A body of 300 of them attacked a fort on the Oconees, and were repulsed with considerable loss.*

"*They are well armed, and have lately received a great supply of military essentials from Pensacola.*"

We are unhappy in having to mention the loss of the ship Juno, and her cargo, the property of Elias Hasket Derby, Esq; of Salem, which sailed from that port in January last, for the Cape of Good Hope, commanded by Capt. Henry Elkins. After being out about 40 hours, experiencing no adversity of weather, at 6 in the morning, the awful alarm of "the ship is sinking!" spread terror fore and aft; so rapid was the increase of water, and so surprising the report, that overflowing despair had well nigh swallowed them up, by the time they could call all hands.

Vain were repeated endeavors to escape the liquid fate their situation threatened, and separate them from the unalterable lot of the ship. The most arduous attempts of all on board to secure their lives, were almost yielded to the sovereignty of the sea, when its power appeared less unmerciful, and tho' one boat was sunk, the other, with extreme difficulty, they at length commanded, as the ultimate preservation of their lives; for in less than 20 minutes after quitting the ship, she went below. So wonderfully was mercy here mixed with judgment, which like light in chaos, glimmered through the gloom, that the ship's company had not been cast to the mercy of a treacherous ocean in a small and open boat, more than 4 hours, when they were providentially taken up by a sloop, and carried into Demarara. Although destruction stared in the face, and every wave appeared a gaping fate, with mingled gratitude and happiness, we add, all were saved.

ALBANY, April 10.

We learn that the good people of Delaware have obtained a model of a machine, that weaves cotton cloth by a water wheel, after the manner of the English, and that they are now procuring the carding and spinning machines lately introduced in Philadelphia. As the southern parts of their state will raise cotton, they will have the means of that valuable manufacture within themselves. On federal principles we rejoice at these advantages of our sister state. It is hoped every state whose climate, soil and population admits of it, will cultivate that invaluable raw material.

It is said the crop of flax this year is much the largest ever known, and that our fellow citizens throughout Pennsylvania are so zealous in supporting domestic manufactures that they will not sell, but are determined to work up all their flax. Such economy and industry will render taxes as light as feathers, compared with what they were in the hour dissipaiton and extravagence.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, April 14

We here from Amherst (New-Hampshire) that on the evening of the 15th instant, the Court House in that town was set on fire by some incendiary, and was entirely consumed.

The hon. house of representatives of Massachusetts have concurred with a vote of the hon. senate, for making sale of the western lands, belonging to that commonwealth, for three hundred thousand pounds in the notes of that state, and ten thousand pounds in specie, 173 members present, 107 for concuring. These, with the army notes, which are nearly all paid in, and for the remainder of which executions are now issuing, it is hoped, will put their public debts on a respectable footing.

DOLLARS!

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit dollars, which are now circulating in New-York, and will, probably, be soon introduced into other places. They are of the impression of 1782, remarkable bright and appear as if just covered with quicksilver; they look somewhat rough, are brighter than the genuine ones, and tolerable well executed.

Just received from the author, and now ready for sale at the Printing Office in Bennington, by the Dozen or single,

Select Harmony,

Containing in a plain and concise manner, the

Rules of Music.

Together with a Collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems.

By ANDREW LAW, A. B.

LIKEWISE,

Mr. LAW's Introduction to the Grounds of MUSIC, with an elegant collection of Tunes, designed for the use of Schools.

Price 3s. & 3d. single.

Just Published, and now selling at the Land Office, near the meeting house, in Bennington,

A

NEW AND CORRECT TABLE,

Whereby the superficia Contents of Glass, Boards, &c. may be accurately determined, on sight.

CALCULATED

From one to twenty-four Feet in Length, and from one to twenty-four Inches in Breadth: Which, by Addition, may serve to any greater Length or Breadth, if there should be occasion.

BY WILLIAM BLODGET, ESQ.

Proper allowance made to those who buy by the hundred or dozen.

DANIEL BEEMAN,
POST-RIDER,
From BENNINGTON to RUTLAND,

HEREBY informs the residents of the several towns thro' which he rides, that he means to prosecute said business for the current year, to deliver the VERMONT GAZETTE, and do every other business in that line, with fidelity, and on reasonable terms.—He proposes to wait on those gentlemen who keep houses of entertainment on the road, to take his demands in their way, if they favour him with their custom, as far as can be made consistent with his business, and to make no demands for pay from any of his customers till after next wheat harvest, when he relies on punctual payment, according to agreement, by depositing their grain at such places in each respective town, as he may hereafter appoint.

Said BEEMAN informs his customers in the west part of Arlington, Shaftsbury, &c. that having extended his business so largely, renders it impossible for him to supply them so seasonably as he could wish, and as their punctuality in payment would require; but as necessity is absolutely the reason, he hopes they will indulge or excuse him.

BLANKS, of all kinds, may be had of said BEEMAN.

JOSEPH ROCKWELL,
Post Rider from Dorset to Benson,

HEREBY informs the residents of the towns through which he rides, that he shall serve them as usual, and request no pay until after next wheat harvest, when he hopes they will be punctual in payment, by depositing their grain at such places in each town as he may hereafter appoint. Blanks of any kind may be had of said Rockwell, payment to be made after next wheat harvest.

The proprietors of the township of Fairfield, in the county of Chittenden, state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of two pounds and four pence on each right, legally granted by said proprietors, at their meeting holden on the 7th day of September last, at the dwelling-house of Thomas Jewet, Esq; in Pownal, county of Bennington, and state aforesaid, for the purpose of defraying the cost of forming said township, and other necessary charges, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands as will pay said tax, with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of James Evers, in Georgia, in said county of Chittenden, on the first Wednesday of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M. unless said tax be sooner paid.——The names of the delinquents, with the sum of two pounds and four pence ten mills on each right, are as follows, viz.

Samuel Hungerford	Elnathan Williams
Abraham Hase	Ephraim Nicols
Abraham Gould	Peter Hale
Moses Bulkley	Heinz Hanford
Abel Jennings	Joshua Jennings
Peter Burr	Benjamin Osborn
Moses Wakeman	Ebenezer Osborn
Ephraim Hawley	Samuel Ogden
Daniel Smith	Ebenezer Ogden
Daniel Belding	Thomas Stephens
Daniel Jackson	Andrew Jennings
Hezekiah Deforest	Daniel Warner, Esq;
Alexander Sloan	Richard Wibard, Esq;
Stephen Hall	Joseph Naymarck, Et.
Nathan Price	James Neavas, Esq;
Ezra Williams	

SILAS HATHEWAY, Col'r.

April 14, 1788. 5 7

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners (by the Hon Noah Sabin, Esq; Judge of Probate for the district of Westminster, in the county of Windham, and state of Vermont) to examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Mr. AMOS CARPENTER, late of said Westminster, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we will attend the business of our said appointment, at the dwelling-house of John Norton, Esq; in said Westminster, on the first Tuesdays of May, June, and July next, from two of the clock in the afternoon till six of the clock of each of said days. Satisfactory evidence must support each claim.

WILLIAM WILLARD,
JESSE BURK,
SAMUEL AVERY, } Com'rs.

Westminster, March 20, 1788. 5 7

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners (by the Hon. Noah Sabin, Esq; Judge of Probate for the district of Westminster, in the county of Windham, in the state of Vermont) to examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Mr. AARON PETTY, late of Rockingham, in said county of Windham, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we will attend the business of our said appointment, at the dwelling-house of Stephen R. Bradley, Esq. in said Westminster, on the first Mondays of May, June, and July next, from two of the clock in the afternoon till six of the clock of each of said days. Satisfactory evidence must support each claim.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
WILLIAM WILLARD,
SAMUEL AVERY, } Com'rs.

Westminster, April 10, 1788. 5 7

WHEREAS application hath been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of MARSHFIELD, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors:—These are therefore to notify them to meet at the dwelling-house of Col. Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, on the first Monday of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1st. To chuse a moderator, and other necessary officers for said propriety.

2d. To see if the proprietors will allot said township.

3d. To see if they will lay a tax to defray such charges as have accrued to said propriety.

NOAH SMITH, Just. Pace.

April 14, 1788. 5 3 7

STRAYED or STOLEN,

OUT of the stall of the subscriber, a pair of dark red coloured OXEN, and one red white-face'd HEIFER, three years old.——Whoever will take up said cattle, and return them to me, shall have five dollars reward for each ox, and three dollars for the heifer, and all necessary charges paid by

SAMUEL HULL.

Wallingford, April 3 1788. 4 6

From MERCURY'S CABINET.

Messrs. Printers,

If the following solution of the riddle contained in your last is worthy insertion, your giving it a place will oblige your constant reader.

THE PARENT of the STAFF of LIFE,
Is WHEAT I dare avow,
Which nurtur'd by the mother earth,
To HEAD will come I trow.

That stalk which bore the wheat, when thrash't,
A useless heap would lye,
If ART had not invented HATTS,
To make a lover sigh.

A HAT to decorate a maid,
In sylvan scenes to rove,
The swain that's true will bless the shade
So friendly to his love.

In all her rural walks he eyes
Her graceful mein and air,
Would kiss the HAT that's made of STRAW*
From heat to save his fair.

* *Large Straw Hats in the cities of Europe & America are at present much in vogue.*

Singular Anecdote of Dr. Calamy, and JOSEPH, a poor illiterate person.

Published by particular Desire.

A POOR half-witted man named Joseph, whose employment was to go on errands and carry parcels, passing thro' London streets one day, heard psalms singing in a place of worship: he went into it having a large parcel of yarn hanging over his shoulders. It was Dr. Calamy's meeting-house, St. Mary's Aldermansbury. A very well dressed audience surrounded the Doctor. He read the text in 1st Timothy 1, 15—"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am the chief."—From this he preached in the clearest & simplest manner, the ancient apostolic gospel, the contents of this faithful saying, viz. That there is eternal salvation for the vilest sinners, solely through worthiness of Jesus Christ, the God that made all things. "Not many rich, not many noble," are called by this doctrine, (saith the apostle) but God hath chosen the weak things of this world to confound the things that are mighty." While the elegant assembly listlessly heard this doctrine, and, if they were struck with any thing at all, it was only with some brilliant expression, or well turned period that dropped from the Doctor:—Joseph in rage, gazing with astonishment, never took his eyes from the preacher, but drank in with eagerness all he said: and trudging homewards he was heard thus muttering to himself; "Joseph never heard this before; Jesus Christ, the God who made all things, came into the world to save sinners like Joseph; and this is true, and it is a faithful saying." Not long after Joseph was seized with a fever, and was dangerously ill. As he tossed upon his bed, his constant language was "Joseph is the chief of sinners; but Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, and Joseph loves him, for that." His neighbors who came to see him wondered to hear him always dwel on this, and only this. Some of the religious sort addressed him in the following manner; "But what say you of your own heart, Joseph? Is there no token for good about it? No saving change there? Have you closed with Christ, by acting faith upon him?" "Ah no, (says he) Joseph can act nothing—Joseph has nothing to say for himself, but just that he is the chief of sinners; yet seeing that it is a faithful saying, that Jesus, he who made all things, came into the world to save sinners, why may not Joseph, after all, be saved?" One man, finding out where he heard this doctrine, on which he dwelt so uniformly, and with such delight, went and asked Dr. Calamy to come and visit him. He came, and Joseph was now very weak, and had not spoken for some time; and though told of the Doctor's arrival, he took no notice of him; but when the Doctor began to speak to him, as he heard the sound of his voice he instantly sprang upon his elbow, and seizing him by the hand, exclaimed as loud as he could with his now feeble and trembling voice, "O! Sir, you are the friend of the Lord Jesus whom I heard speak so well of him, and whom I love for what you said of him. Joseph is the chief of sinners; but it is a faithful saying that Jesus Christ the God who made all things, came into the world to save sinners, and why not Joseph? O pray to that Jesus for me; pray that he may save me; tell him that Joseph thinks he loves him, for coming into the world to save such sinners as Joseph." The Doctor prayed. When he concluded, Joseph thanked him most kindly. He then put his hand under the pillow and took an old rag in which was tied up five guineas, and putting it into the Doctor's hand (which he had kept all the time close in his own) he thus addressed him: "Joseph, in his folly, had laid up this to keep him in his old age; but Joseph will never see old age; take it, and divide it among the poor friends of the Lord Jesus; and tell them Joseph gave it them for his sake, who came into the world to save sinners, of whom he is the chief." So saying, he reclined his head. His exertions in speaking had been too much for him so that he instantly expired.

Doctor Calamy left this scene, but not without shedding tears over Joseph; and used to tell this little story with much feeling, and as one of the most affecting occurrences he ever met with.

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of WILLIAM ROBBARDS, late of Rutland, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of Capt. Nathaniel Gove, in Rutland, on the last Thursdays of May and September next, from nine o'clock in the morning of each of said days, till evening.

N. B. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
TIMOTHY BOARDMAN,
DARIUS CHIPMAN.

Rutland, 22d Dec. 1787. 46

THE Treasurer hereby informs all Collectors of State Taxes heretofore granted by the Legislature, that in the line of his duty, he will be under the disagreeable necessity to issue extents for all arrearages of taxes due to this State, after the twentieth day of May next, therefore hopes that a settlement may be made so seasonably as to prevent the same.

SAMUEL MATTUCKS, Treasurer.

Treasurer's-office, Tinmouth,
April 8th, 1788. 46

The proprietors of the township of STARKSBOROUGH, in the county of Chittenden, who have not paid their tax of sixteen shillings for each proprietor's right, for laying out and compleating the first division lots in said town, as granted by the proprietors, and other proprietary charges, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Amos Brownson, Esq; in Williston, on the 22d day of May next, at nine o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of sixteen shillings due from each.

Martin Chittenden	Giles Chittenden
William Goodrich	Simeon Sears
Truman Chittenden	Zadock Everett
Joseph Safford	David Lee
John Starks	Abraham Hatheway
Jabez Bingham	Gove Meaker
Nathaniel Chipman	Carlos P. Sheldon
Samuel Safford	Jesse Belknap
William Roberts	Joseph Bowker
Samuel Stacey	David Brady
David Mitchel	Oliver Scott
Nathan Allen	Alfred Hatheway
Wait Palmer	Shadrach Hatheway
Phinehas Sheldon	Thomas Chittenden
Noah Chittenden	Gideon Horton
John Warner	Stephen Pearl
Calvin Manley	Abraham Underhill
Levi Hatheway	James Everts
Ebenezer Walbridge	Simeon Hatheway
Ezra Stiles	

ELI BROWNSON, Col.

Sunderland, April 12, 1788. 46

The proprietors of the township of Hungerford, in the county of Chittenden, and State of Vermont, who are delinquent in payment of the tax of two pounds, six shillings and four pence, on each right, legally granted by said proprietors to defray the cost of surveying said township, and other necessary charges, are hereby notified, that so much of each of their respective rights, as will pay the said sum with incidental charges, will be sold at Public Vendue, on the 2d Tuesday of June next, unless said tax be sooner paid, at the house of Mr. John M'Neil, in Charlotte, in said county of Chittenden, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The delinquents names are as follows, with the sum of two pounds six shillings and four pence tax, due on each right

Benjamin Clap,	Samuel Beaker, jun.
Roger Brown,	Samuel Beaker,
Richardson Sutton,	Gilbert Purdy,
Adam Semons, jun.	Caleb Sutton,
James Anderson,	Pell Sutton,
John Powel,	John Youngs,
William Weedin,	Eli Youngs,
Jacob Ogden,	Solomon Wright,
Daniel Ogden,	James Youngs,
Sylvanus Mead,	Abijah Height,
Gideon Mead,	Robert Field,
Silas Mead,	Nehemiah Brown,
Eliphalet Mead,	Elisha Allen,
David Marshal,	John Clapp,
Benjamin Mead,	John Horen Palden,
William Mead,	William Ogden,
John Hallock,	Caleb Mead,
Francis Nash,	Gilbert Merritt,
Joseph Sutton,	Alex'r Steward, 2d.
Joseph Height,	Samuel Waters,
Ezekiel Lockwood,	Joshua Baker,
William Rundle,	Nathan'l Barell,
Silas Mead, jun.	Richard Wibard,
Titus Mead,	Daniel Warner,
Charles Green,	Joseph Newmarch.
Thomas Purdy,	

TIMOTHY ROGERS, Coll'r.

New-Haven, Feb. 21, 1788. 486

The proprietors of MINEHEAD in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are informed, that application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of said township, to warn a meeting of the proprietors:—They are therefore requested to meet at the house of Joseph Wait, Esq; in Brunswick, in the county of Orange, on Monday the second day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1st. To chuse a moderator to govern said meeting.

2d. To chuse a proprietors clark.

3d. To see if the proprietors will agree to allot and make a division of said town, and appoint a committee for that purpose; likewise to ratify the former ten dollar tax, and lay a tax in addition to the former tax, sufficient to pay all bills of former expence, and to complete the allotment of said town.

4th. To see if the proprietors vote to give such proprietors who shall have begun settlements before the drawing of the lots are completed, the several lots on which said improvements have been made, in lieu of their draft.

JACOB BAYLEY, Just. Peace.

Newbury, March 4, 1788. 3W5

Application having been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of SHARON, in the state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors:—These are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of James Marsh, in said Sharon, on Wednesday the 28th day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M.

1st. To chuse a moderator.

2d. To see if the proprietors will hear and accept the report of the committee that was appointed to rectify the mistakes made in drawing the surveys of the three first divisions in said town.

3. To raise a tax on the lots of each of said divisions, to defray the expence of the same.

4th. To see if the proprietors will establish the pitches made by settlers in said town.

5th. To see if the proprietors will grant pitches to those that will settle on the fourth or last division in said town; and do any other business thought proper to be done on said day.

JOEL MARSH, Just. Peace.

Sharon, Jan. 2, 1788. 3W5

WE the Subscribers, being appointed commissioners, by the Hon. Martin Powell, Esq; Judge of Probate for the district of Manchester, and State of Vermont, to examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Mr. JOHN GRINNOLD, late of Dorset, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our appointment, at the house of Mr. Seth Smith, in Dorset aforesaid, on the first Wednesdays of June, July, and August next, from one of the clock, P. M. until six on said days.——No accounts will be allowed, except properly attested.

ELEAZER BALDWIN, } Com-
SETH SMITH, } m'rs.

Dorset, 31st March, 1788. 46

Whereas application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of GUILFORD, in the county of Windham, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors:——These are therefore to notify the proprietors of said township to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Elihu Field, in said Guilford, on the first Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz.

1st. To chuse a moderator to govern said meeting.

2d. To chuse a proprietors clerk.

3d. To chuse a proprietors treasurer.

4th. To chuse a committee to examine and pass accounts that may be exhibited against said proprietors, and to devise ways and means for the payment of debts.

5th. To see if the proprietors will make sale of certain lands in said town, which they have not yet disposed of, and to transact any other matters relating to said propriety, which they may think proper.

WM. BIGELOW, Just. Peace.

Guilford, March 24, 1788. 385

Whereas the Honorable General Assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session at Newbury, in October 1787, did grant liberty to John Hewitt, Henry Hodskins, and Reuben Wheeler Wilder, to lay a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of SALTASH, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads and bridges, &c.—These are to notify all the proprietors and landowners in Saltash, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the 23d of July, or so much of their land as will pay said tax, with legal cost, will be sold at public vendue, at my dwelling-house in said Saltash, at ten o'clock, A. M.

JACOB WILDER, Coll'r.

Saltash, 19th March, 1788. 3W5

Abel Allis,

Has JUST RECEIVED,
And is now SELLING,
At his STORE in
MANCHESTER,
Next Door North of Col. Stephen Keyes's,
A most genuine ASSORTMENT of

MEDICINES,

Both CHYMICAL and GALENICAL.
Among which are
Some of the most approved
Patented Medicines,
And almost every other Article suited to the modern Practice, and of the best Quality.——The Variety is too tedious to enumerate.

As he receives his goods immediately from Europe, by the way of Canada, he is determined to supply all practitioners of physic, that will favour him with their custom, as cheap as can be afforded or purchased in Vermont.

Constant attendance will be given—prescriptions made up with the greatest accuracy and exactness—family medicines furnished, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

ALSO,
A Quantity of CLOVER SEED and TOBACCO for Sale.

Manchester, March 27, 1788. 35

(MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1788.) THE (NUMB. 48 OF VOL. V. Total Numb. 256.)

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

The MORALIST.

"Bleſt the Man,
"Who can of things the ſecret cauſes trace!"

THE mind of man cannot receive more inſtructive or delightful employment than in contemplating the wiſdom of Providence in the economy of the world, the largeſt and moſt extenſive field is at once diſplayed to our view, the wide unbounded proſpect opens to our imagination, & though we cannot have a perfect and adequate idea of that univerſal ſelf-exiſtent Being, who is the efficient cauſe of all, even to the minuteſt events; yet all nature proclaims a God. The very Heathens, from the order and regularity of the univerſe, acknowledge a Supreme Power.

The animal and vegetable world are alone ſufficient to engroſs our whole attention----there is nothing in the former, from the largeſt beaſt that roams the wood, to the meaneſt inſect that crawls on the ground, below our notice. Nothing in the latter, from the cedar of Libanus to the hyſop ſpringing out of the wall, but what will afford ample matter of curious ſpeculation and nice diſquiſition; but before we enter into a minute examination, and endeavour to account for their origin, let us take a more particular ſurvey of ourſelves. Human nature ſhould be the firſt and principal enquiry of human beings; it is the moſt neceſſary and profitable ſtudy we can be engaged in.

The knowledge of ourſelves ought therefore to be our conſtant ſtudy, on which true Philoſophy reſts. But when we conſider how many there are who neglect this, which ought to be their principal ſtudy, we cannot forbear joining in the poet's exclamation,

"None, none deſcends into himſelf, to find,
"The ſecret imperfections of his mind."

The TRUE GENTLEMAN is God's ſervant, the world's maſter and his own man: virtue is his buſineſs, ſtudy his recreation, contentedneſs his reſt, and happineſs his reward; God is his father, the church his mother, the ſaints his brethren, all that need him, his friends; heaven is his inheritance, religion his miſtreſs, loyalty and juſtice his two maids of honour, devotion his chaplain, chaſtity his chamberlain, ſobriety his butler, temperance his cook, hoſpitality his houſekeeper, providence his ſteward, charity his treaſurer, piety his miſtreſs of the houſe, and diſcretion his porter. Thus his whole family is made up of virtues, and he is the true maſter. He is obliged to take the world in his way to heaven, but he walks thro' it as faſt as he can, and all his buſineſs on the way is to make himſelf and others happy. Take him all in two words--he is a man and a chriſtian.

Copy of a letter ſaid to have been written to General WASHINGTON, *by the widow of an American officer.*

Moſt illuſtrious General,

PARDON a woman in an addreſs moſt important---- very unwillingly doth ſhe undertake an epiſtle which muſt excite the ſympathy and awaken the manly virtues of all.

Several years have now rolled on ſince the melancholy death of my valued friend and huſband, your officer. Every day employs my reflection on his virtues, his patrotiſm, heroiſm, and the important ſervices he rendered his diſtreſſed country.

On the firſt hoſtilities commencing in the late war, he immediately abandoned a peaceable employment, and a conſpicuous ſtation, where he taught the American youth the paths to virtue and ſcience, and met with the reward of a very elegant living. Fired with the idea of defending his country's wrongs, he equipped himſelf for the war, and ſoon was honoured with a diſtinguiſhed rank in the line of the army; here through thickeſt dangers, ſevereſt hardſhips, and the innumerable difficulties attendant upon the profeſſion of arms, he followed and very often led in the moſt important & hazardous campaigns and expeditions; he was the companion, aid, and ſharer in the ſame toils and exploits, with the illuſtrious *Green*, the heroic *de la Fayette*, the valiant *Sullivan*, and partook in the applauſe ſo juſtly beſtowed upon thoſe exalted chiefs by an admiring and exulting country.

By his boldneſs and equal ſharing in the hungers, thirſtings, heat cold and want of clothing with his brave ſoldiers, he quelled their inſurrections, animated their deſpondings, & led them on to glory and conqueſt. Beloved and admired by all, when on a tour of duty, a falling tree cruſhed him among its boughs, and he winged his flight to the place of the reward of virtue: here every face gathered ſadneſs, the loweſt centinel joined with the exalted general in the general ſigh; how, O Waſhington! on this occaſion, did the idea of thy country's, thy army's heroe, thy much valued officer, now dead, ſwell thy heroic breaſt, and thy compaſſion to me, and the fatherleſs children of this dear man thus untimely fallen, draw the big manly tear into thine eye; how was I taught by thy kind, thy pious, & thy juſt advice to compoſe my ſorrows & huſh my cares: here I recollect the polite attention of that ſon of Mars, STUBEN, *and a long train of heroes who had witneſſed the virtue and important ſervice of my now deceaſed companion, and my children's guide, protector and ſupport.*

The grateful & pitying ſtate voted me the rewards promiſed by all the plighted faith of an invaded and ſtruggling country. I retired to calm my ſorrows, by a double exertion to combat the double cares now devolved upon me in the education of the little flock, conſiſting of a ſon, who bears the name of an exalted perſonage at the head of a State; a little girl, and an infant then at my breaſt, who bears the name and image of his father: but how ſhall I deſcribe the remainder? O honor! juſtice! O my country! Your promiſed rewards have been violated; your plighted faith is proverbial for all that is diſhoneſt; when I aſk the cauſe of an impoveriſhed country; a people oppreſſed with taxes;--no government; no revenue, and New York ſwallowing the earnings of my kindred, friends and neighbors, and depriving them of an equal ſhare in the property of the Union, by a partial State impoſt; neither motives of juſtice nor generoſity can move to the obtaining my juſt dues. Thus have I toiled on, from the early period in the war, that firſt made me the happy wife of a good man, ſharing with him the diſtreſſes of an ill paid army; chearfully in winter contenting myſelf with the cold cantonment, and in the ſummer with ſome lonely retirement; hoping that a happy iſſue to a diſtreſſing war would have reſtored me to domeſtic happineſs, and I might have filled up the meaſure of my days in due attention to all the duties aſſigned me in my ſtation; but how am I foiled in all; and where, my dear General----where my country, am I to apply for relief? Is there no juſtice, no humanity in your citizens, no power in your rulers? if ſo pitiful indeed is the caſe of the widow and the orphan, can a nation proſper under ſuch violated faith, ſuch oppreſſion? How do ye by your conduct linger tortures more ſevere than thoſe inflicted by barbarous Indians, upon the lovely Miſs M'Crea? How do ye imitate the inhumanity of the ruffian, who deprived eight children (of the family of a clergyman) of their mother, by firing a ball through her window, whilſt her jucking infant lay at her breaſt? Heſſians and Savages would have evidenced more honor to the innocent and defenceleſs, than you have done.

Is there no remedy, moſt illuſtrious Chief, for the long train of ills thus brought upon me, and innumerable others? Is there not ſome hidden ſparks of patriotiſm or religion, that by thy influence may be fanned into a flame of love for the public good, that may ſilence the widow's cry, the orphan's tears, the moan of the oppreſſed, and reward the labor of the induſtrious?

May Heaven arouſe you, and her other virtuous ſons, to exertion, and reward your former toils by giving you the exalted pleaſure of ſeeing the happineſs ſecured to all, for which ſo many fought, bled and died, and may you at laſt meet the rewards of the brave, the generous and the juſt in Heaven.

From the Worceſter Magazine.

The SPECULATOR.

THERE is no poſition better aſſerted by our own obſervation, and the ſentiments of others, than that life at beſt is ſhort, and held by a precarious tenure. But were our ideas of this State of exiſtence to be collected from the manner in which time is expended, we ſhould conceive life to be a fund which the utmoſt prodigality could not exhauſt.

In performance of duty we ſometimes fall into extremes; and our ſuppoſed virtue degenerates into vice: But in regard to time it is ſcarcely poſſible that we paſs the golden mean, and become too parſimonious. In the morning of life, ſelf regulates our ideas, and influences every action. From the firſt moment of conſciouſneſs we commence ſocial beings. Thoſe who adminiſter to our wants receive the firſt tribute of our affection. As our ideas are enlarged, we take into view the ſmall circle of our friends and domeſtics. The ſocial affections being cherished, ſoon become ſo ſtrengthened as almoſt to erace every local and ſelfiſh preiudice. From members of families we become members of ſocieties, and citizens of the world.

In a ſolitary ſtate man is by far inferior to the beaſt of the forſt. Timid and unarmed, he flies to ſociety as to his proper element. Here he becomes a moral being. The dictates of nature, and the obligations he is under to ſociety for protection and happineſs, impel him to make an unſolicited return. Thus a perpetual interchange of benefits and obligations, keeps alive the vital ſpark which warms and animates the ſocial body. The moſt trifling incident encreaſes our obligation to ſociety, and our moral duties keep pace with our obligations.

That doctrine is erroneous which teaches us to conſider ourſelves merely as candidates for another ſtate of exiſtence. We may ſhut ourſelves in monaſteries, exclude the world,

and be pious towards God: But as we are counteracting the design of our creation, we shall be deemed unprofitable servants. Society is the field for man. Here he can display the image of his creator, by his benevolence to his fellow men. Here he can indulge those divine affections of the heart, which extract from the cup of life the bitter ingredients. Here he experiences the bliss that flows from sympathy, and tastes the sweets of friendship.

There are many, I am sensible, who profess to admire the rude sallies of undisguised nature, who view those little acts of civility, which are interchanged in the polished world, as the offspring of an enervated mind, calculated to please a vitiated taste, and to captivate a superficial coxcomb. Such sentiments, thank Heaven, can originate in none but bigoted minds! Whoever has been conversant in the world, and read with the least attention the lessons of human nature, must have observed, that happiness and misery are seldom unparticipated. Our sympathetic affections are so interwoven, that, with a pleasing constraint, our hearts palpitate with joy at the prosperity of others; and the tale of woe excites a tear of commiseration. That man would scarcely deserve a name on the list of human nature, who would wantonly create a momentary anxiety, when it is in his power to infuse joy and gladness into every countenance.

Hypocrisy, altho in general a most detestable vice, puts off its deformity and becomes a virtue, when it serves to conceal from public view, whatever might tend to cloud the brow with care. To carry sunshine in the face, when despair is torturing the soul, requires more philosophy than is the common share of those who are made subordinate to the laws of human nature: but he who is influenced by benevolence, will endure in silence whatever cannot be alleviated by communication.

There are many unavoidable casualties of life, which, from their degree, or from their being unexpected, will discompose the philosophy of the most rigid stoic, and oblige the most accomplished courtier to withdraw the mask, and evidence to the world that he is under the influence of the same passions which agitate the rude sons of nature. The human passions undepraved are the gentle gales which refresh us in the toilsome voyage of life. Without them existence would be but a torpid calm; without controul they would prove a tempest, which would at once shipwreck our feeble bark, or precepitate it into the current of a perpetual vortex. Whoever possesses a happy equanimity, whether he receives it from the hand of nature, or the transforming hand of education, enjoys a greater pleasure than external circumstances, however flattering, can afford. Riches, health, and honor, cannot administer a balm to a discontented mind. He who can view with serenity the frowns and flatteries of fortune, has within him a source of happiness which the world can neither give nor take away. If his mind is not employed in the contemplation of present scenes, he reverts to some happy incident, which once gladened the heart, and enjoys anew the pleasures of life. If misfortunes await him he considers them the common lot of humanity, that this is a transitory state, & that variety is necessary to our happiness. Calm and unruffled, he collects some cheering ray even from the most adverse calamity.

If he is deprived of any of his enjoyments, instead of repining at his loss, he is filled with thankfulness that in a world subject to such variety, they have been so long continued. He reflects with gratitude upon the innumerable blessings he still enjoys; of the least of which he acknowledges himself to be unworthy. He looks abroad among the sons of want and wretchedness, and returns satisfied with his own condition.

From the Worcester Magazine.

CRESTON'S MISCELLANY.

View of the ancient Grecian Philosophy.

LET the Supreme Being, be the first and chief object of your adoration, and his works both your delight and your unremitting study; He is the ancient of days, who had neither beginning nor birth; the source of wisdom, power and goodness; who doth what he pleases in heaven, and who by his providence, founded on general but unalterable laws, rules and manages the affairs of men. On every occasion therefore, God is to be acknowledged, by the inhabitants of this world, whose wisdom and felicity will consist not a little in their uniformly resolving their wills into his, as far as it can be learnt, and consulting him on every emergency, whether ordinary or extraordinary. What succeeds with you, ascribe to the divine agency; and whatsoever it be in which you fail, conclude it to be for your real interest upon the whole. Be not religious by fits and starts, but persevere in the practice of piety; in the amending of your heart as well as in the improvement of your understanding, and in the subduing of your passions as well as in the conciliating of your affections. Remain assured, that the more you study the dispensations of providence the greater will be both your present enjoyments, and your chance of future fame.

See that the desire of enriching and of adorning your minds, far exceeds the care you take for the beautifying and preserving your bodies. That you may do this with propriety, first be at pains judiciously to ascertain the difference and value of one from the other. Your soul is a particle of the divine nature, allied to heaven, fitted for its enjoyments, and connected with its inhabitants. Your body, on the contrary, sprang from earth, is cemented by corruption and naturally dregs to mean pursuits. Prefer the worthier, especially in a case of such moment to yourselves. He most deserves the favour of God, who watches the closest over and is the most eager to improve, what is dearest to *him* upon earth.

History of the original Inhabitants of AMERICA.

THE discovery of America has not only opened a new source of wealth to the busy and commercial part of Europe, but an extensive field of speculation to the philosopher, who would trace the character of man under various degrees of refinement, and observe the movements of the human heart, or the operations of the human understanding, when untutored by science or untainted with corruption. So striking seemed the disparity between the inhabitants of Europe, and the natives of America, that some speculative men have ventured to affirm, that it is impossible they should be of the same species, or derived from one common source. This conclusion, however, is extremely ill-founded. The characters of mankind may be infinitely varied according to the different degrees of improvement, at which they are arrived, the manner in which they acquire the necessaries of life, the force of custom and habit, and a multiplicity of other circumstances too particular to be mentioned, and too various to be reduced under any general head. But the great outlines of humanity are to be discovered among them all, notwithstanding the various shades which characterise nations, and distinguish them from each other.

When the thirst of gold carried the inhabitants of Europe beyond the Atlantic, they found the inhabitants of the new world immerled in what they reckoned barbarity, but which, however, was a state of honest independence, and noble simplicity. Except the inhabitants of the great empires of Peru and Mexico, who, comparatively speaking, were refined nations, the natives of America were unacquainted with almost every European art; even agriculture itself, the most useful of them all, was hardly known, or cultivated very sparingly. The only method on which they depended for acquiring the necessaries of life, was by hunting the wild animals, which their mountains and forests supply in great abundance. This exercise, which among them is a most serious occupation, gives a strength and agility to their limbs, unknown among other nations. The same cause, perhaps renders their bodies, in general, where the rays of the sun are not too violent, uncommonly strait and well proportioned. Their muscles are firm and strong; their bodies and heads flattish, which is the effect of art; their features are regular, but their countenance fierce, their hair long, black, lank, and as strong as that of a horse. The colour of their skin is a reddish brown, admired among them, and heightened by the constant use of bears fat and paint. The character of the Indians is altogether founded upon their circumstances and way of life. A people who are constantly employed in procuring the means of a precarious subsistence, who live by hunting the wild animals, and who are generally engaged in war with their neighbours, cannot be supposed to enjoy much gaiety of temper, or high flow of spirit. The Indians therefore are, in general, grave even to sadness; they have nothing of that giddy vivacity peculiar to some nations in Europe, & they despise it. Their behaviour to those about them is regular, modest, and respectful. Ignorant of the arts of amusement of which that of saying trifles agreeably, is one of the most considerable, they never speak but when they have something important to observe; and all their actions, words, and even looks, are attended with some meaning. This is extremely natural to men who are almost continually engaged in pursuits, which to them are of the highest importance. Their subsistence depends entirely on what they procure with their hands; and their honour, and every thing dear to them, may be lost by the smallest inattention to the designs of their enemies. As they have no particular object to attach them to one place rather than another, they fly wherever they expect to find the necessaries of life in greatest abundance. Cities, which are the effects of agriculture and arts, they have none. The different tribes or nations are for the same reason extremely small, when compared with civilised societies, in which industry, arts, agriculture, and commerce, have united a vast number of individuals, whom a complicated luxury renders useful to one another. These small tribes live at an immense distance; they are separated by a desart frontier, and hid in the bosom of impenetrable and almost boundless forests.

There is established in each society a certain species of government, which over the whole continent of America prevails, with exceeding little variation; because over the whole of this continent the manners and way of life are nearly similar and uniform. Without arts, riches, or luxury, the great instruments of subjection in polished societies, an American has no method by which he can render himself considerable among his companions, but by a superiority in personal qualities of body or mind. But as nature has not been very lavish in her personal distinctions, where all enjoy the same education, all are pretty much equal, and will desire to remain so. Liberty therefore is the prevailing passion of the Americans, and their government, under the influence of this sentiment, is better secured than by the wisest political regulations. They are very far, however, from despising all sorts of authority; they are attentive to the voice of wisdom, which experience has conferred on the aged, and they enlist under the banners of the chief, in whose valour and military address they have learned to repose their confidence. In every society therefore there is to be considered the power of the chief and of the elders: and according as the government inclines more to the one or to the other, it may

SUPPLEMENT TO

The VERMONT GAZETTE.

[Vol. V.] MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1788. (No. 256.)

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

Of the DECREASE in RESPECT towards WOMEN.

IT is a mark of the times, that we daily degenerate in our high respect and esteem for the ladies, and it deserves enquiry to what cause the diminution of their influence on our manners is to be attributed.

Is it that they are less lovely than in former times? No,--for beauty is evidently on the increase.

Art is now so complete a handmaid, so adroit and intelligent--has so much contrivance and resource, that almost every woman is beautiful.

"They are like the lillies of the valley, they toil not, neither do they spin, and yet Solomon was not arrayed like some of these."

A woman now a days, requires nothing from nature but height, and a couple, or at least one, sparkling eye.

Shape is supplied by the truss-maker.
Teeth, singly or in setts, by the dentist.
Rumps and bosoms by the milliners.
Inoculation prevents the small-pox.
The frizeur bids defiance both to red hair and gray.
And as to complexion, perfumers provide it of every hue: From the ruddy of buxom nature, to the pale of delicate confinement.

Is it owing to neglect of education? No, for at no time was the female mind more richly endowed, or more elegantly accomplished.

They assert their rank, and they maintain it by the establishment of a fancy superior to our own.

The cause, therefore, is alone to be attributed to the degeneracy of the men. We have broken the line that divided the sexes. We are dwindled into a race of femenine coxcombs, and instead of paying our court to beauty in its true and proper shape, in the female form, are become enamoured of our pretty selves, and study only the ornament of our thin and sickly persons. Hence arises the indifference for the sex, and hence those vile imputations which disgrace and degrade us.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of GUILFORD, in the county of Windham, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to notify the proprietors of said township to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Elihu Field, in said Guildford, on the second day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. First, To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2d. To chuse a proprietor's clerk. 3d. To chuse a proprietor's treasurer. 4th, To chuse a committee to examine and pass accounts that may be exhibited against said proprietors, and to devise ways and means for the payment of debts. 5th. To see if the proprietors will make sale of certain lands in said town, which they have not yet disposed of, and to transact any other matters relating to said propriety which they may think proper.

WILLIAM BIGELOW, Just. Peace.
Guilford, March 24, 1788. 638

be regarded as monarchial, or as a species of aristocracy. Among those tribes which are most engaged in war, the power of the chief is naturally predominant, because the idea of having a military leader, was the first source of superiority, and the continual exigencies of the state requiring such a leader, will continue to support and even to enhance it. His power, however, is rather persuasive than coersive: he is reverenced as a father, rather than feared as a monarch. He has no guards, no prisons, no officers of justice, and one act of ill judged violence would pull him from the throne. The elders, in the other form of government, which may be considered as an aristocracy, have no more power. In some tribes indeed there are a kind of hereditary nobility, whose influence being constantly augmented by time, is more considerable. But this source of power which depends chiefly on the imagination, by which we annex, to the merit of of our contemporaries, that of their forefathers, is too refined to be very common among the natives of America. In most countries therefore age alone is sufficient for acquiring respect, influence, and authority. It is age teaches experience, and experience is the only source of knowledge, among a barbarous people. Among those persons business is conducted with the utmost simplicity, and which may recall to those who are acquainted with antiquity, a picture of the most early ages. The heads of families meet together in a house or cabin, appointed for the purpose. Here the business is discussed, and here those of the nation, distinguished for their eloquence or wisdom, have an opportunity of displaying those talents. Their orators, like those of Homer, express themselves in a bold figurative style, stronger than refined or rather softened nations, can well bear, and with gestures equally violent, but often extremely natural and expressive. When the business is over, and they happen to be well provided in food, they appoint a feast upon the occasion, of which almost the whole nation partakes. The feast is accompanied with a song, in which the real, or fabulous exploits of their forefathers are celebrated. They have dances too, though, like those of the Greeks and Romans, chiefly of the military kind, and their music and dancing accompanies every feast.

It often happens, that those different tribes or nations, scattered as they are at an immense distance from one another, meet in their excursions after prey. If there subsists no animosity between them, which seldom is the case, they behave in the most friendly and courteous manner. But if they happen to be in a state of war, or if there has been no previous intercourse between them, all who are not friends being deemed enemies, they fight with the most savage fury.

War, if we except hunting, is the only employment of the men; as to every other concern, and even the little agriculture they enjoy, it is left to the women. Their most common motive for entering into a war, when it does not arise from an accidental rencountre or interference, is either to revenge themselves for the death of some lost friend, or to acquire prisoners, who may assist them in their hunting, and whom they adopt into their society. These wars are either undertaken by some private adventurers, or at the instance of the whole community. In the latter case, all the young men, who are disposed to go out to battle, for no one is compelled contrary to his inclination, give a bit of wood to the chief, as a token of their design to accompany him: for every thing among these people is transacted with a great deal of ceremony and many forms.

(To be continued.)

ALEXANDRIA, (Virginia) March 18.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the election of delegates from this county to the State Convention, the poll was opened at 12 o'clock, and closed at 4, when to the honor of both town and country Charles Simms & David Stuart, Esquires, characters truly federal, were unanimously elected.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) March 16.

By late accounts from Kentucky we learn, that the greatest harmony prevails among the white settlers and Indians in that quarter, and that they carry on a brisk and uninterrupted trade with each other; all enmity appears to have subsided, and good fellowship is again restored.

WILMINGTON, (*Delaware*) Feb. 27.

It is with particular pleasure we inform the publick, that his Excellency the President of this State, in order, in some measure to ease the people of the weight of taxes, has generously given up to the publick the revenue of marriage and tavern licenses which were annexed to his office, and supposed to produce several hundred pounds per annum. The salary, which his Excellency still retains, amounts to only two hundred pounds per annum.

The General Assembly of New-York, have granted 1300l. as the Governour's salary for the ensuing year.

PHILADELPHIA. March 22.

The following is a state of the thread manufacture in Scotland last year; only it is to be observed, that as it has been on the rise for some years past, the calculation is rather under than over the real account. The number of machines employed is at least 5000; 200 of which are employed in twining ounce threads, all of different species, included under this denomination, and will consume, upon an average, 2400 spindles of yarn each, which amounst to 480,000 spindles. Four hundred and eighty thousand spindles at 4s. 6d. when manufactured into thread, amount to 108,000l. sterl. There are 300 machines employed in twining, stitching, or pound threads, white, coloured, and Osnaburgh, which consume each 2000 spindles, which make 500,000 spindles. Six hundred thousand spindles, at 3s. 5d. when manufactured, is 112,000l. sterl. Total value 200,000l. Total spindles 1,008,000.

This manufacture, in performing all the various operations, from the spinning of the flax to the finishing of thread, employs upwards of 20,000 women, besides four or five thousand men.

Circumstanced as this country is at present, a correspondent queries, whether the above account should not operate as a stimulous to the citizens of America, to encourage and support the manufactures that this country necessarily requires; and which may so easily be accomplished, instead of continuing in that indolent and ruinous mode of depending upon a people, who both at home and abroad, are using every endeavour to distress and if possible ruin us. The present low prices of provisions, and numerous poor, industrious unemployed women, in & about the large towns of this continent, would, if encouraged, by those whom providence has blessed with affluence, prevent large sums from being lent out of the country, and enable thousands to support themselves, who now are, or soon must be, a charge to the community.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, April 14.

A late disturbance has happened in the city of New-York, the particulars of which are not satisfactorily given in any papers received from thence, by us. It is said to have taken its rise from an indecent and impious plunder of dead bodies from their graves in the several church yards of the city. It is said that three persons, lost their lives and four or five were wounded, by the firing of the militia. The hon. Mr. Jay, the Mayor, and several others, are mentioned as having received contusions, in their exertions to maintain peace and good order.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Woodford, in the county of Bennington, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Josiah Lawrence, in said Woodford, on the third day of June next, at one o'clock, P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. First to choose a *Moderator, Proprietor's Clerk* and other necessary officers. 2. To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out a second division in said town. 3d. To see what encouragement will be given by the proprietors for the building of mills in, and further the settling said town, and do any other business found necessary.

MOSES ROBINSON, Just. Peace.
Bennington, April 21, 1788. 6 8

We the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the hon. Noah Sabin, Esq; Judge of Probate for the district of Westminster, to examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Nathan Fisk, Esq; late of Westminster, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend on said business at the dwelling house of Col. Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of June, the first Tuesday of August next.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
JESSE BUCK,
ASA AVERILL.
Westminster, April 10, 1788. 6 3

To be sold at private Sale,
By *RICHARD SEAMAN*,
In SUNDERLAND,

THE house and farm lately belonging to Col. Ira Allen, and possession given immediately.

NEAT CATTLE taken in Payment, and the payments made easy to the purchaser.

Sunderland, April 19, 1788.

Will cover the present Season, at the Stable of the Subscriber in Clarendon,

The famous full blooded and imported HORSE,

Old Liberty,

THE bare mention of whose name, with the place of his abode, are quite sufficient to engage the attention of all who know him; and were it not for the information of those who are strangers to his real worth and true character, it would be entirely unnecessary to add, that he is a beautiful dark bay Horse, above fifteen hands high, firmly built, and excellently proportioned, of good courage and great resolution, of a genteel step and elegant carriage, equal in speed to any horse ever imported into America, and very remarkable for getting excellent colts.

He will cover at the low price of four dollars the season; two dollars the single leap, and eight dollars to warrant a colt. Credit will be given till the first of February next, and any kind of grain received in payment.

The price will be one fourth less to those who pay the cash at the time of covering.

JEDEDIAH CLARK.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares, and attendance given.

Proprietors of HYDE's-PARK, county Chittenden, state Vermont, who have not paid the tax of thirty-two shillings and nine pence half-penny, as previously notified, are hereby informed, that such a proportion of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of John Fassett, Esq; in Cambridge, in said county, on the first Tuesday of July next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment.——Delinquents as follows, with the sum of 32/9½ due from each, unless otherwise marked.

William Dennison,	Ebenezer Witter,
William Ledgard,	Peleg Hyde,
John Lamb,	William Wattles,
Charles Lamb,	Augustus Peck,
Samuel Capron,	John Davis,
Ranaford Rose,	Amasa Jones,
Samuel Lathrop,	Andrew Billings,
Zacheus Lathrop,	Joseph Woodbridge,
Ebenezer Baste,	Henry Woodbridge,
Theophilus Rogers,	Ebenezer Whitney,
Zabdiel Rogers,	Erastus Roiter,
Thomas Chittenden,	Benjamin Talman,
Zebadiah Farnum,	Joseph Smith,
Elisha Marvin,	Thomas James Douglas,
William Whitney,	
Samuel Cardwell,	1l. 0s. 9d. 1-2.
Elihu Marvin,	14s. 9d. 1-2.

JEDEDIAH HYDE, jun. Coll'r.
Pawlett, April 14, 1788. 6 8

N. B. The proprietors meeting of the aforesaid Hyden Park, stands adjourned to the day and place above mentioned, at two o'clock afternoon, to draw the lots and make out a rate-bill for the expence of their third division, and other proprietary charges, and to see if they will allow the present settlers in said township the lots they now live on in lieu of their draught, and to do what other business they think expedient when met.

JEDEDIAH HYDE, Prop. Clk.

BLANK DEEDS,
JUSTICE's Blanks, &c.
For Sale at the Printing Office.
In BENNINGTON.

From MERCURY'S CABINET.

As the production of a boy of thirteen, the following versification of an old fable may merit insertion.

The FOX *and the* CROW.

A Morsel of cheese which a Crow had just fetch'd,
From a window not far from his perch,
Attracted the eyes of a crafty old Fox,
For his morning's nutrition in search.

"Good day, Mr. Crow! how engaging you look!
"How beautiful, jolly and fine!
"If your voice do but equal the gloss of your plumes,
"No bird will be half so divine."

Such effect on the Crew had this flattering speech,
(His example may profit the weak).
That attempting to sing he could scarce form a caw,
Ere the cheese had deserted his beak.

The Fox, without compliment seiz'd the rich prey,
And thus the poor crow did address
"This lesson imbibe, that all flatterers live,
"At the cost of the gulls they caress."

This advice of the Fox had such weight with the Crow,
That the poor devil bawl'd out amain,
Nay pronounc'd with an oath, though a little too late,
That he'd ne'er be cajol'd so again.

Just received from the author, and now ready for sale at the Printing Office in Bennington, by the dozen or single,

Select Harmony,

Containing in a plain and concise manner, the

Rules of Music.

Together with a Collection of Psalm Tunes, Hymns and Anthems.

By ANDREW LAW, A. B.

LIKEWISE,
Mr. LAW's Introduction to the Grounds of MUSIC, with an elegant collection of Tunes, designed for the use of Schools. Price 3s. & 3d. single.

To be SOLD, and Possession given immediately, A three quarter acre LOT of LAND, with a convenient dwelling HOUSE, BARN, and other Accommodations, situate a few Rods South of the Court-House in BENNINGTON; lately occupied by Dr. AARON HASTINGS.

ALSO,

That valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which are under good improvement.

Also as Attorney and Agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale, several lots, rights and tracts of land, in each of the following townships, lying in the County of Addison, viz. New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinesburgh, Monkton, Pacock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Wesford, Underhill, Fairfax and Johnson. Also 2000 acres lying in Reedsborough, in the County of Windham, and 1000 acres lying in Chester, in the County of Windsor.

The excellence of the soil, in many of the above named townships, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given, by NOAH SMITH.

Just Published, and now selling at the Land Office, near the meeting house, in Bennington.

A
NEW AND CORRECT
TABLE,

Whereby the superficial Contents of Glass, Boards, &c. may be accurately determined, on sight,

CALCULATED

From one to twenty-four Feet in Length, and from one to twenty-four Inches in Breadth: Which, by Addition, may serve to any greater Length or Breadth, if there should be occasion.

BY WILLIAM BLODGET, ESQ.

Proper allowance made to those who buy by the hundred or dozen.

DANIEL BEEMAN,
POST-RIDER,
From BENNINGTON to RUTLAND,

HEREBY informs the residents of the several towns thro' which he rides, that he means to prosecute said business for the current year, to deliver the VERMONT GAZETTE, and do every other business in that line, with fidelity, and on reasonable terms.—He proposes to wait on those gentlemen who keep houses of entertainment on the road, to take his demands in their way, if they favour him with their custom, as far as can be made consistent with his business, and to make no demands for pay from any of his customers till after next wheat harvest, when he relies on punctual payment, according to agreement, by depositing their grain at such places in each respective town, as he may hereafter appoint.

Said BEEMAN informs his customers in the west part of Arlington, Shaftsbury, &c. that having extended his business so largely, renders it impossible for him to supply them so seasonably as he could wish, and as their punctuality in payment would require; but as necessity is absolutely the reason, he hopes they will indulge or excuse him.

BLANKS, of all kinds, may be had of said BEEMAN.

JOSEPH ROCKWELL,
Post Rider from Dorset to Benson,

HEREBY informs the residents of the towns through which he rides, that he shall serve them as usual, and request no pay until after next wheat harvest, when he hopes they will be punctual in payment, by depositing their grain at such places in each town as he may hereafter appoint. Blanks of any kind may be had of said Rockwell, payment to be made after next wheat harvest.

The proprietors of the township of Fairfield, in the county of Chittenden, state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of two pounds and four pence on each right, legally granted by said proprietors, at their meeting holden on the 7th day of September last, at the dwelling-house of Thomas Jewet, Esq; in Pownal, county of Bennington, and state aforesaid, for the purpose of defraying the cost of surveying said township, and other necessary charges, are hereby notified, that so much of their lands as will pay said tax, with incidental charges, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of James Everts, in Georgia, in said county of Chittenden, on the first Wednesday of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M. unless said tax be sooner paid.——The names of the delinquents, with the sum of two pounds and four pence tax due on each right, are as follows, viz.

Samuel Hungerford	Elnathan Williams
Abraham Hase	Ephraim Nicols
Abraham Gould	Peter Betts
Moses Bulkley	Haine Hanford
Abel Jennings	Joshua Jennings
Peter Burs	Benjamin Osborn
Moses Wakeman	Ebenezer Osborn
Ephraim Hawley	Samuel Ogden
Daniel Smith	Ebenezer Ogden
Daniel Balding	Thomas Staples
Daniel Jackson	Andrew Jennings
Hezekiah Deforest	Daniel Warner, Esq;
Alexander Sloan	Richard Wibard, Esq;
Stephen Hall	Joseph Newmarch, Es.
Nathan Price	James Neavan, Esq;
Ezra Williams,	

SILAS HATHEWAY, Col'r.
April 14, 1788. 5

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners (by the Hon. Noah Sabin, Esq; Judge of Probate for the district of Westminster, in the county of Windham, and state of Vermont) to examine the claims of the several creditors, to the estate of Mr. AMOS CARPENTER, late of said Westminster, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby give notice, that we will attend the business of our said appointment, at the dwelling-house of John Norton, Esq; in said Westminster, on the first Tuesdays of May, June, and July next, from two of the clock in the afternoon till six of the clock of each of said days. Satisfactory evidence must support each claim.

WILLIAM WILLARD,
JESSE BURK,
SAMUEL AVERY, } Com'rs.
Westminster, March 10, 1788. 5 7

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners (by the Hon. Noah Sabin, Esq; Judge of Probate for the district of Westminster, in the county of Windham, in the state of Vermont) to examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Mr. AARON PETTY, late of Rockingham, in said county of Windham, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we will attend the business of our said appointment, at the dwelling-house of Stephen R. Bradley, Esq. in said Westminster, on the first Mondays of May, June, and July next, from two of the clock in the afternoon till six of the clock of each of said days. Satisfactory evidence must support each claim.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
WILLIAM WILLARD, } Com'rs.
SAMUEL AVERY,
Westminster, April 10, 7788. 5 7

WHEREAS application hath been made to me, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of MARSHFIELD, in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors:—These are therefore to notify them to meet at the dwelling-house of Col. Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, on the first Monday of June next, at ten o'clock, A. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1st. To chuse a moderator, and other necessary officers for said propriety.

2d. To see if the proprietors will allot said township.

3d. To see if they will lay a tax to defray such charges as have accrued to said propriety.

NOAH SMITH, Just. Peace.
April 14, 1788. 5B7

STRAYED or STOLEN,

OUT of the stall of the subscriber, a pair of dark red coloured OXEN, and one red white-fac'd HEIFER, three years old.——Whoever will take up said cattle, and return them to me, shall have five dollars reward for each ox, and three dollars for the heifer, and all necessary charges paid by

SAMUEL HULL.
Wallingford, April 3, 1788. 46

WE the Subscribers, being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the district of Rutland, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors of WILLIAM ROBBARDS, late of Rutland, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend the business of our appointment, at the dwelling house of Capt. Nathaniel Gove, in Rutland, on the last Thursdays of May and September next, from nine o'clock in the morning of each of said days, till evening.

N. B. No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
TIMOTHY BOARDMAN,
DARIUS CHIPMAN.
Rutland, 22d Dec. 1787. 46

THE Treasurer hereby informs all Collectors of State Taxes heretofore granted by the Legislature, that in the line of his duty, he will be under the disagreeable necessity to issue extents, for all arrearages of taxes due to this State, after the twentieth day of May next, therefore hopes that a settlement may be made so seasonably as to prevent the same.

SAMUEL MATTUCKS, Treasurer.
Treasurer's-office, Tinmouth,
April 8th, 1788. 4 6

The proprietors of the township of STARKSBOROUGH, in the county of Chittenden, who have not paid their tax of sixteen shillings for each proprietor's right, for laying out and compleating the first division lots in said town, as granted by the proprietors, and other proprietary charges, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Amos Brownson, Esq; in Williston, on the 22d day of May next, at nine o'clock in the morning, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of sixteen shillings due from each.

Martin Chittenden	Giles Chittenden
William Goodrich	Simeon Sears
Truman Chittenden	Zadock Everett
Joseph Safford	David Lee
John Starks	Abraham Hatheway
Jabez Bingham	Gove Mesker
Nathaniel Chipman	Carlos P. Sheldon
Samuel Safford	Jesse Belknap
William Roberts	Joseph Bowker
Samuel Stacey	David Brady
David Mitchel	Oliver Scott
Nathan Allen	Alfred Hatheway
Wait Palmer	Shadrach Hatheway
Phinehas Shalden	Thomas Chittenden
Noah Chittenden	Gideon Horton
John Warner	Stephen Pearl
Calvin Manley	Abraham Underhill
Levi Hatheway	James Everts
Ebenezer Walbridge	Simeon Hatheway
Ezra Stiles	ELI BROWNSON, Col.

Sunderland, April 12, 1788. 4 6

WE the Subscribers, being appointed commissioners, by the Hon. Martin Powell, Esq; Judge of Probate for the district of Manchester, and State of Vermont, to examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Mr. JOHN GRINNOLD, late of Dorset, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our appointment, at the house of Mr. Seth Smith, in Dorset aforesaid, on the first Wednesdays of June, July, and August next, from one of the clock, P. M. until six on said days.——No accounts will be allowed, except properly attested.

ELEAZER BALDWIN, } Com-
SETH SMITH, } m'rs.
Dorset, 31st March, 1788. 46

The proprietors of the township of Hungerford, in the county of Chittenden, and State of Vermont, who are delinquent in payment of the tax of two pounds, six shillings and four pence, on each right, legally granted by said proprietors to defray the cost of surveying said township, and other necessary charges, are hereby notified, that so much of each of their respective rights, as will pay the said sum with incidental charges, will be sold at Public Vendue, on the 2d Tuesday of June next, unless said tax be sooner paid, at the house of Mr. John M'Neil, in Charlotte, in said county of Chittenden, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

The delinquents names are as follows, with the sum of two pounds six shillings and four pence tax, due on each right.

Benjamin Clap,	Samuel Beaker, jun.
Roger Brown,	Samuel Beaker,
Richardson Sutton,	Gilbert Purdy,
Adam Simons, jun.	Caleb Sutton,
James Anderson,	Pell Sutton,
John Powel,	John Younge,
William Weedin,	Eli Youngs,
Jacob Ogden,	Solomon Wright,
Daniel Ogden,	James Youngs,
Sylvanus Mead,	Abijah Height,
Gideon Mead,	Robert Field,
Silas Mead,	Nehemiah Brown,
Elisphalet Mead,	Elisha Allen,
David Marshal,	John Clapp,
Benjamin Mead,	John Horen Palden,
William Mead,	William Ogden,
John Hallock,	Caleb Mead,
Francis Nash,	Gilbert Merritt,
Joseph Sutton,	Alex'r Steward, 2d.
Joseph Height,	Samuel Waters,
Ezekiel Lockwood,	Joshua Baker,
William Rundle,	Nathan'l Barell,
Silas Mead, jun.	Richard Wibard,
Titus Mead,	Daniel Warner,
Charles Green,	Joseph Newmarch.
Thomas Purdy,	

TIMOTHY ROGERS, Coll'r.
New-Haven, Feb. 21, 1788. 486